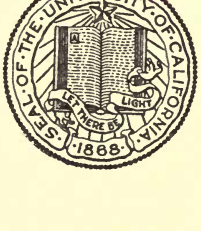
QL
684
N7E3



THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA

Biology Library

BEQUEST OF

Theodore S. Palmer

T. S. Palmer
Nov. 8, 1902

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROCHESTER ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
VOL. 4, PP. 1–64.

BIRDS OF WESTERN NEW YORK

BY

ELON HOWARD EATON

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
FEBRUARY, 1901.

Catalog
4H

Biology Library
GIFT

With the author's compliments.

QL684
N7E3
Biol.
Lib.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROCHESTER ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
VOL. 4, PP. 1-64. FEBRUARY 15, 1901.

BIRDS OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

BY ELON HOWARD EATON.

(*Read before the Academy, March 14, 1899.*)

CONTENTS.

	Page
Introductory	1
Region represented	1
Faunal areas	2
Season of occurrence	3
Relative abundance	4
Migration	5
Habitat	5
Nesting dates	5
Economic value	5
Incomplete records	6
Summary of species	7
Acknowledgments	7
Bibliography, explanations	7
Migration and residence tables	9
Annotated check-list	16
Hypothetical List	59
Index	63

INTRODUCTORY.

REGION REPRESENTED.

The territory covered by this list is the western portion of New York State, extending eastward through the "Finger Lake" region. It will be seen upon inspecting a contour map of the state that this is a natural division consisting of three east and west belts. The southernmost of these is the northern extremity of the Alleghany Plateau, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in elevation, and drained southward principally by the Allegheny and Susquehana rivers. The high, rolling plains of the middle belt have a gentle slope toward the north, their lowest elevation of 1,000 feet being along an irregular line from Buffalo to Syracuse. These elevated plains are much cut up by the north and south valleys of ancient drainage channels, many of which

were dammed at the close of the glacial period by the retreating ice sheet, and are now occupied by the central chain of lakes. The northern belt is a level or slightly undulating plain widening toward the east. Its lowest portion, lying along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and about Oneida, Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, is below 500 feet in elevation. The drainage of the northern and middle belts is through the St. Lawrence system.

Faunal Areas.

Western New York lies principally in the Transition life zone, as mapped by Dr. Merriam (Bul. No. 10, Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and in the Geographic Distribution of Life in North America, Smithsonian Report, 1891).

This zone stretches across the northern portion of the United States and southern Canada, and is divided into the eastern, or humid, and the western, or arid, regions. The humid division, which is the one represented in western New York, is known as the Alleghanian faunal area, and there corresponds very nearly with the middle and southern belts defined above. This fauna includes the greater portion of our characteristic birds.

The Upper Austral life zone, which in general lies south of the Transition zone, has its humid division east of the 100th meridian. This is known as the Carolinian fauna, an extension of which stretches along the northern shore of Lake Erie, passing into western New York along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, widening toward the east and south through the central lake region, thus corresponding in western New York to the northern belt of low, undulating plains.

The Boreal region, which includes the transcontinental coniferous forest belt of Canada, passes southward along the mountain ranges of the United States, and reaches western New York near the southern line, in the counties of Steuben, Allegany and Cattaraugus, where the altitude rises above 2,000 feet.

The southern division of the Boreal region here represented is known as the Canadian zone. Thus the warmest life belt of our region lies farthest to the north, the coldest to the south,—the influence of altitude, and the modifying effects of the Great Lakes, combining to transpose the normal positions of the life zones.

To the Carolinian fauna belongs the greater portion of our summer visitants, and a goodly number of the summer residents of the northern belt of western New York mentioned above. Such repre-

sentatives of this fauna as the king rail, worm-eating warbler, yellow-breasted chat, Carolina wren and blue-gray gnatcatcher are known to breed occasionally; while the red-bellied woodpecker, green-crested flycatcher, orchard oriole, rough-winged swallow, Louisiana water thrush, hooded warbler and cerulean warbler breed more or less commonly in the central lake region, and in the western counties.

To the Boreal fauna belongs a large number of our transient and winter visitants. Many of the Boreal species breed with us occasionally, as is the case with the American merganser, blue-winged teal, Wilson's snipe, yellow-bellied flycatcher, winter wren, brown creeper, red-breasted nuthatch, hermit thrush, and olive-backed thrush. In the hilly regions of the south, especially at Springville, Olean and Branchport, as well as in some of the colder swamps, several of the Boreal birds are quite common breeders, among them the Canadian, mourning, Blackburnian, magnolia and black-throated blue warblers. The junco is also a common breeder at Springville, Olean, Naples, and in most of the hilly regions toward the south. In many localities the boreal and the Carolinian forms may be found breeding side by side. At Springville, for example, the hooded warbler and the red-bellied woodpecker breed in the same wood with the junco and the Blackburnian, black-throated blue, Canadian and mourning warblers. On Cananadaigua Lake the rough-winged swallow, Louisiana water thrush and Canadian warbler breed in close proximity with the generally distributed scarlet tanager, wood pewee and crested flycatcher.

Season of Occurrence.

The birds have been grouped according to the time of their occurrence, as *residents*, or those species which are with us throughout the year, like the great horned owl, ruffed grouse and downy woodpecker; *summer residents*, or those which come to us in the spring, raise their young, and depart in the fall, as the red-winged blackbird, vesper sparrow and yellow warbler; *transient visitants*, or those which make a short stay with us in the spring and fall, on their way to and from their breeding grounds which lie mostly to the north, such as the golden plover, ruby-crowned kinglet and myrtle warbler; *winter visitants*, which are boreal or arctic species that spend a portion of the colder season with us, returning to their northern home on the approach of spring, e. g., the snowflake, tree sparrow, pine grosbeak; *summer visitants*, or southern species, which appear for a short time during the heat of summer, but are not known to breed in this region, e. g., the American egret, glossy ibis and summer tanager.

Many species are difficult to classify under any one of the heads just given, as, for example, the robin, which is a summer resident and at the same time is often found throughout the winter, and hence might be classed as a resident; or the mallard, which is chiefly a transient visitant, but has been known to breed in this region, and also occurs throughout the winter in favored localities. In cases such as these, the bird is ranked according to the general, rather than the exceptional mode of occurrence, and the exceptions noted.

Relative Abundance.

It is practically impossible to take a census of the bird life of any region; nevertheless an attempt has been made to give a general idea of the comparative abundance of birds by adopting terms in ordinary use. The commonest birds, such as the robin, cat bird, song sparrow, etc., are called *abundant* species ; next in order come birds of *common* occurrence, such as the meadowlark, savanna sparrow and bobolink.

Fairly common birds are such as may be found in limited numbers at the proper place and season: for example, the loggerhead shrike, rose-breasted grosbeak and scarlet tanager.

The expression *uncommon* has been applied to birds, which, though by no means rare, are met so seldom that they can not be called fairly common ; they visit the region regularly, but in very limited numbers. Birds of *occasional* occurrence are those which are not found here regularly each season, but may be expected in each locality at intervals of a few years at most; the whistling swan, redpoll and snowy owl are examples.

The term *rare* is reserved for birds which have been recorded but a very few times in this region, but yet cannot be regarded as stragglers from their regular range or migration routes; to this class belong the Eskimo curlew, kittiwake and blue-gray gnatcatcher.

Accidental birds are those which are wanderers from their proper home, usually driven here by storms or unknown causes; here belong the petrels, tropic bird, black skimmer, Bullock's oriole and cinnamon teal.

In the residence and migration chart a closer approximation to the correct statement of relative abundance may be found graphically represented.

Migration.

The dates given for the appearance and disappearance of our commoner species of birds are the averages taken from records extending over periods of five years at Springville, six at Canandaigua, and four at Rochester. The dates of arrival and departure have been found practically the same at these three stations, as might be expected, when it is considered that Springville, though nearer the winter home of our summer birds, is on a higher level, and consequently is reached at a slightly later period than its latitude alone would lead us to expect.

Under normal circumstances, different species will be found to follow the dates recorded. But it must be borne in mind that exceptional weather conditions in March and April may hasten or retard for many days the arrival of early migrants, while the time of arrival of May migrants has been found to vary but few days at the most. The autumn movements of birds are more difficult to observe, but the figures given are the best that can be offered in the present state of our knowledge. For a graphic representation of the migration of all species which have been definitely recorded for this region, the reader is referred to the chart accompanying this list.

Habitat.

An attempt has been made in the list to indicate briefly the chosen habitat of each species. This while easy in the case of a bird like the marsh wren, is more difficult in the case of such birds as the robin, which is almost equally at home in the door-yard, orchard, field and forest.

Nesting Dates.

Just as in the case of the migration records, the breeding data are the result of many years' observations. The dates given are not absolute, but are subject to the same variation as those referring to migration, and noted under that heading. The earliest date given under each species, is that on which the nesting has begun on at least two different seasons, and the second date is the latest upon which, under ordinary conditions, freshly laid eggs may be found.

Economic Value.

Little has been said in this list regarding the food of the different species, but in the case of birds which are decidedly injurious or beneficial, mention has been made of such fact for the guidance of

those not familiar with the food habits of the species, and also to serve as a possible stimulus for further interest along the line of bird protection.

For a detailed statement of the food of our common birds, reference is made to the bulletins of the Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Incomplete Records.

Some of the species recorded in this list as occurring in Western New York are entered on the authority of persons who have been unable to furnish definite data regarding the time of capture. None of these records seem improbable, and in some instances the specimen upon which the record is founded is still in existence. Under this head should be placed the following :

Laughing gull,
Arctic tern,
Harlequin duck,
Greater snow goose,
American white-fronted goose,
Trumpeter swan,
Snowy heron,
Yellow-crowned night heron,
American avocet,
Prothonotary warbler,
Magpie,
Dickcissel,
Summer tanager,
Carolina chickadee.
Whooping crane,
Sandhill crane,
Clapper rail,
Purple gallinule.

The records for laughing gull, snowy heron, yellow-crowned night heron, clapper rail, magpie, dickcissel, summer tanager and Carolina chickadee, may possibly be due to error in observation, since in the case of these species we have found either no trace of the specimens or that they have been recorded only as having been seen. From our present knowledge, we should especially question the records of the night heron, clapper rail, magpie and Carolina chickadee.

In the case of Bullock's oriole, while the record of time and place is definite and reliable, the specimen itself has apparently disappeared. This species and the cinnamon teal are here reported for the first time as New York species.

Summary of Species.

Species definitely recorded,	297
Species with indefinite records,	18
Species here exterminated,	2
Foreign species introduced,	2
Abundant species,	38
Common species,	59
Fairly common species,	76
Uncommon species,	29
Occasional species,	22
Rare species,	54
Accidental species,	39
Residents,	23
Summer residents,	99
Transient visitants,	112
Winter visitants,	41
Summer visitants,	13
Species which regularly breed,	97
Species which occasionally breed,	43

Acknowledgments.

Credit has been given in the text for all contributions to the list for which the author is not personally responsible, but for services which cannot be thus recognized, thanks are due Louis Agassiz Fuertes of Ithaca; Egbert Bagg of Utica; James Savage of Buffalo, and A. W. Perrior of Syracuse.

Bibliography, Explanations.

The chief publications which have been consulted in the preparation of the list are as follows:

"A Revised List of the Birds of Central New York." Auburn, N. Y. 1879. Prepared for publication by Frank R. Rathbun.

"Annotated List of the Birds of Oneida County, N. Y.," etc., by Wm. L. Ralph, M. D., and Egbert Bagg.
[*From the Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, III, 101; 1886.*]

"List of the Birds of Buffalo and Vicinity," 1889, by W. H. Bergtold, M. D.
[*Bulletin of the Buffalo Naturalists' Field Club, Vol. I, No. 7.*]

"Birds of Niagara County, N. Y.," by J. L. Davison.
["*Forest and Stream*," *September, 1889.*]

"Catalogue of the Birds of Chemung County," by WM. H. GREGG, M. D. 1891.

[*Proceedings of the Elmira Academy of Sciences, Vol. I, No. 1.*]

"Birds of Western New York, with Notes," by ERNEST H. SHORT. Second Edition. 1896.

[*Published by Frank H. Lattin, Albion, N. Y.*]

"Provisional Check List of N. Y. Birds," 1898, by MARCUS S. FARR.

[*Bulletin of N. Y. State Museum.*]

"The Natural History of New York; Birds," by JAMES DE KAY. 1846.

"Our Birds in their Haunts," by J. H. LANGILLE.

[*S. E. Cassino & Co., Boston, 1884.*]

"Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," 1876–1883.

"The Auk," 1884 to date.

"The Ornithologist and Oölogist."

"The Museum."

"The American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds," second edition, 1895.

Chapman's "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America," 1898.

Coues's "Key to North American Birds," etc., 1884.

Ridgway's "Manual of North American Birds," 1887.

The abbreviations used in the check-list referring to authorities may be easily understood by consulting the list of works mentioned above.

The numbers, classification and nomenclature used are those of the American Ornithologists' Union. For reference to the original description of genera and species, as well as a detailed statement of their distribution, the reader is directed to the A. O. U. check-list of North American birds.

Since this paper was presented before the Academy of Science, several species have been added to the list, some have been dropped, and many records of rare or uncommon birds have been inserted.

MIGRATION AND RESIDENCE TABLES.

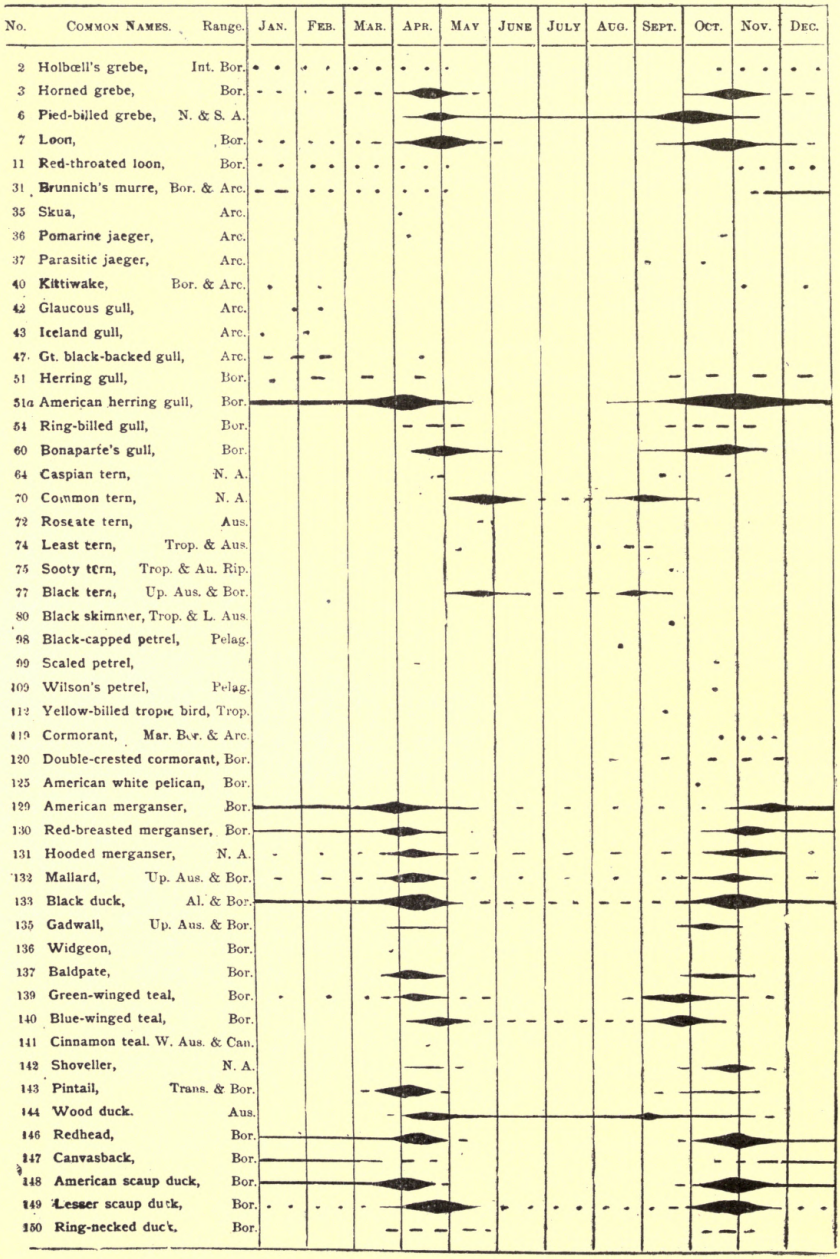
In the following tables an attempt is made to give a graphic presentation of the times of occurrence and relative abundance of the birds definitely recorded for this region. The constant presence of a species is indicated by a continuous line, uncommon or occasional occurrence by a broken line, and rarity or accidental occurrence by a dotted line. A heavy line indicates greater abundance, and the culmination and decline in the numbers of any species is shown by a corresponding swelling and diminution in the width of its line.

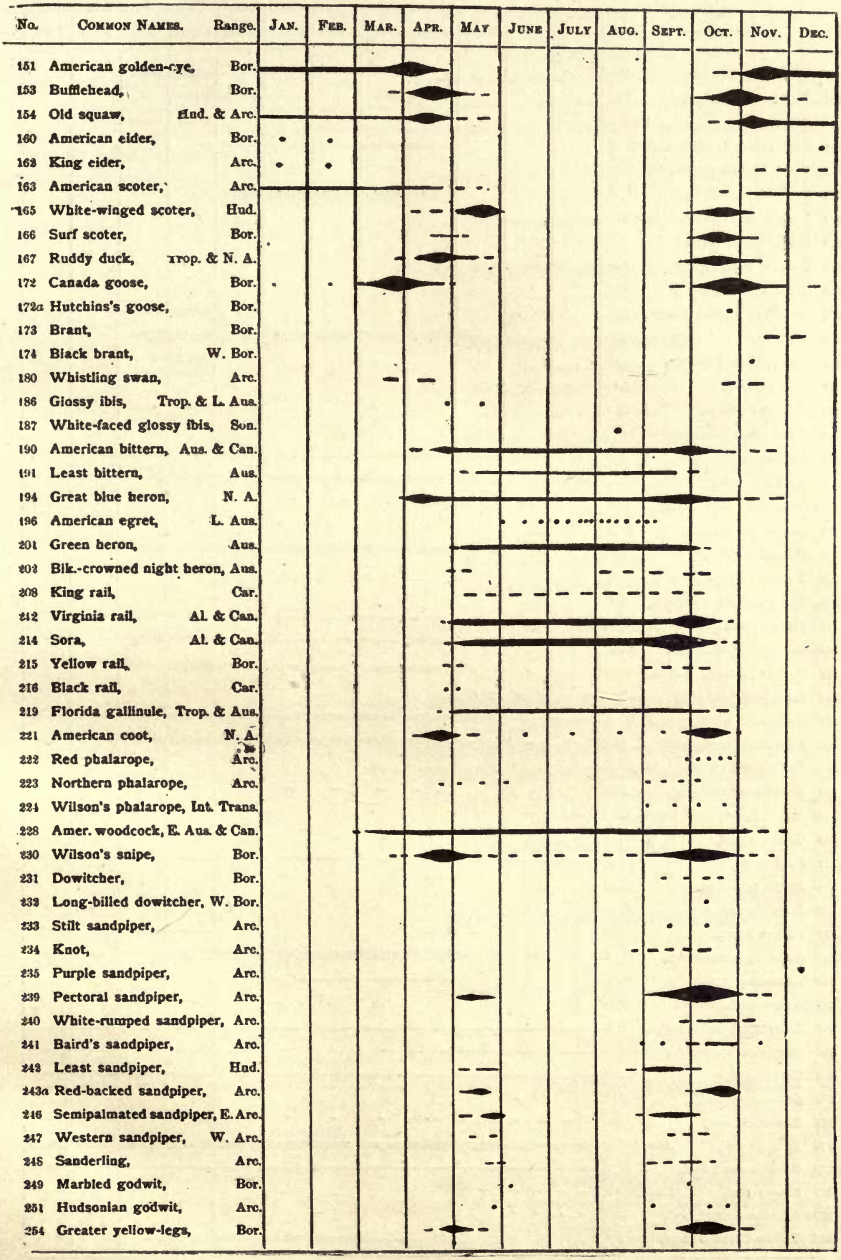
It has been found impossible to use a series of lines which will show exactly the relative abundance of all species ranging between the English sparrow and the bald eagle; but between birds of the same family or those of similar habits comparisons may be freely made. It must also be borne in mind that the lines are intended to show the presence of birds in their peculiar habitats, and consequently some water-fowl of limited distribution in this region are given quite as wide lines as birds of such universal distribution as the white-breasted nuthatch and vesper sparrow, although the latter are much more abundant when the whole number of birds throughout the region is taken into consideration.

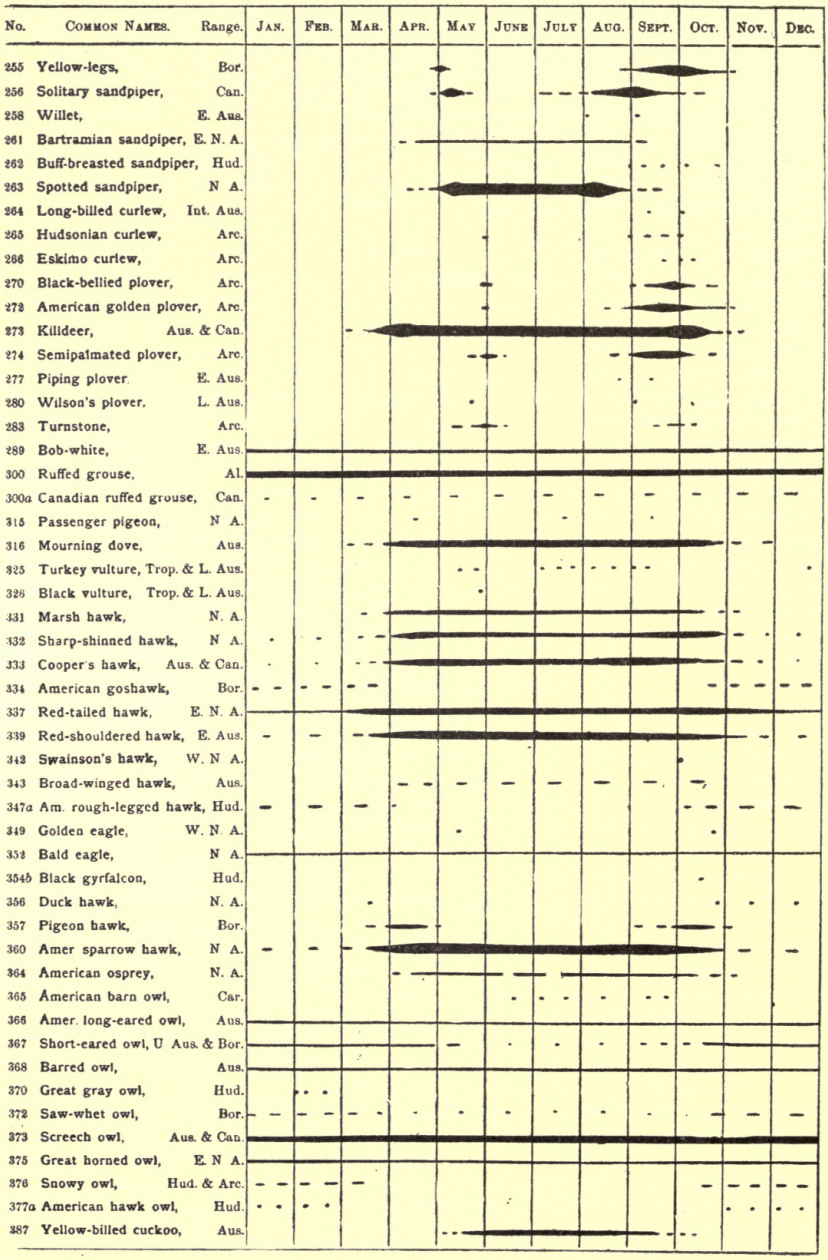
The breeding range of each species has been stated as nearly as could be determined by reference to Dr. Allen's "Origin and Distribution of North American Birds" (Auk 10, 97–150); Dr. Merriam's publications already noted; the A. O. U. revised check-list; Chapman's Handbook, and Coues's Key.

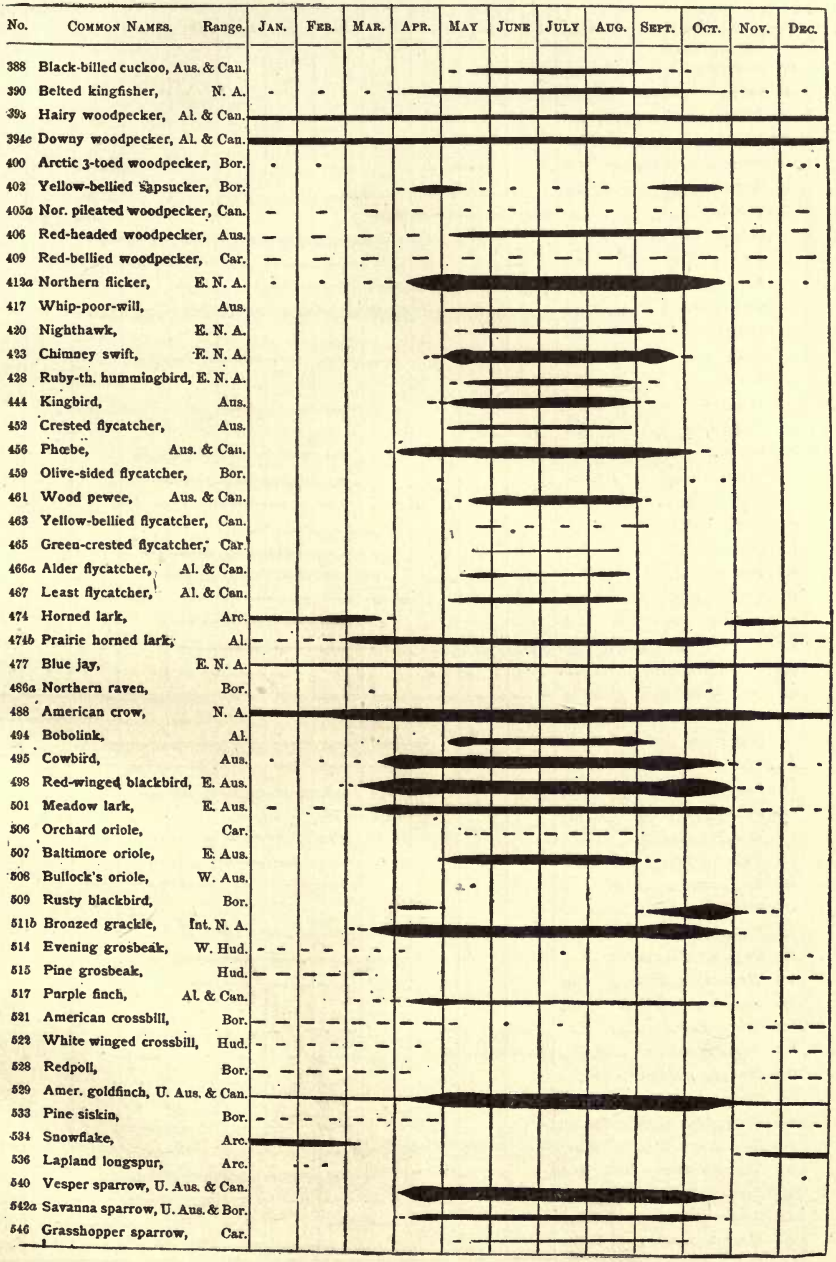
The abbreviations refer to the Boreal, Austral and Tropical regions; to the Arctic, Hudsonian, Canadian, Transition, Upper Austral and Lower Austral Zones; and to the Alleghanian, Carolinian, Austroriparian and Sonoran faunal areas, recognized by Merriam and other writers. Those species which breed in all the regions are designated as North American (N. A. or E.N. A.), and those which belong to the sea or seacoast or interior are also designated by appropriate signs (pelag., mar., int.)

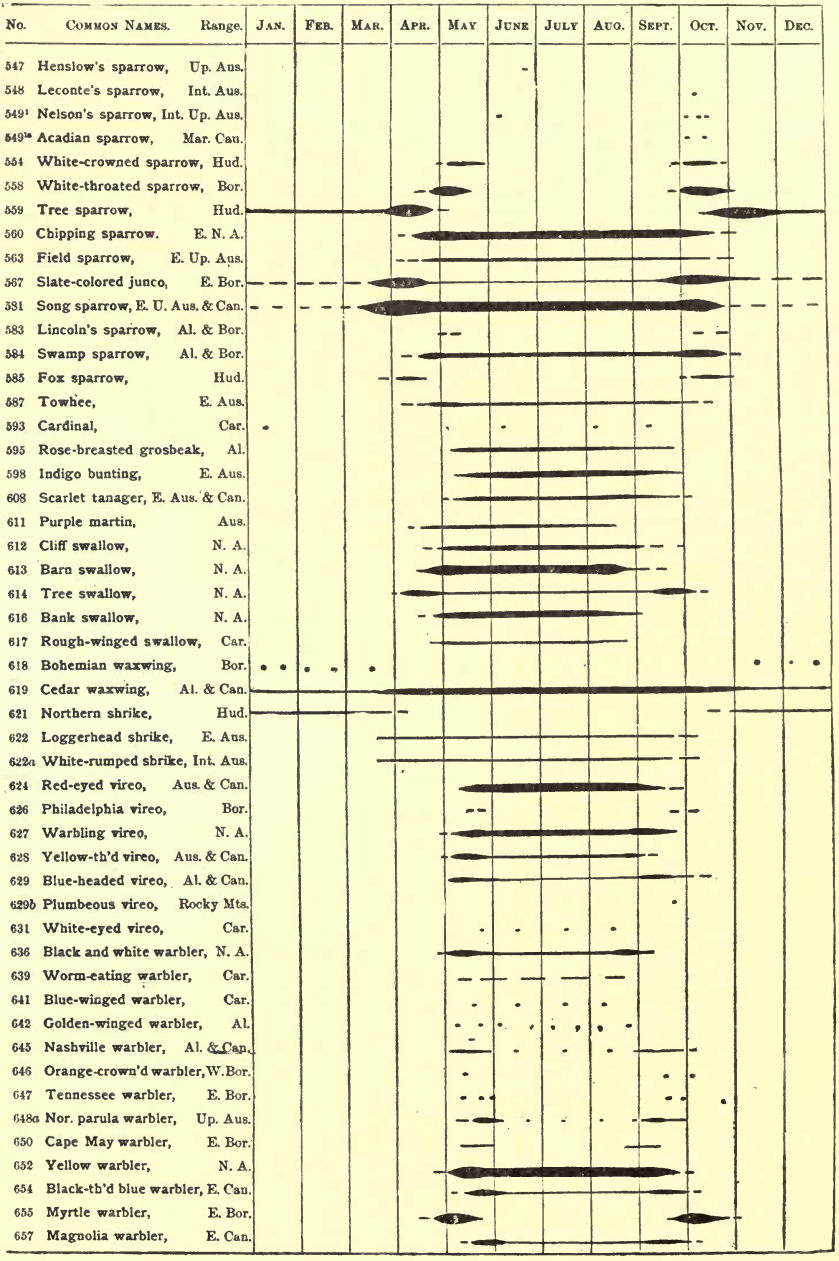
No attempt has been made to state *exactly* the breeding ranges of our birds, but only to give a general idea of their distribution for the benefit of those who are studying the faunal areas represented in eastern North America, and especially in western New York.

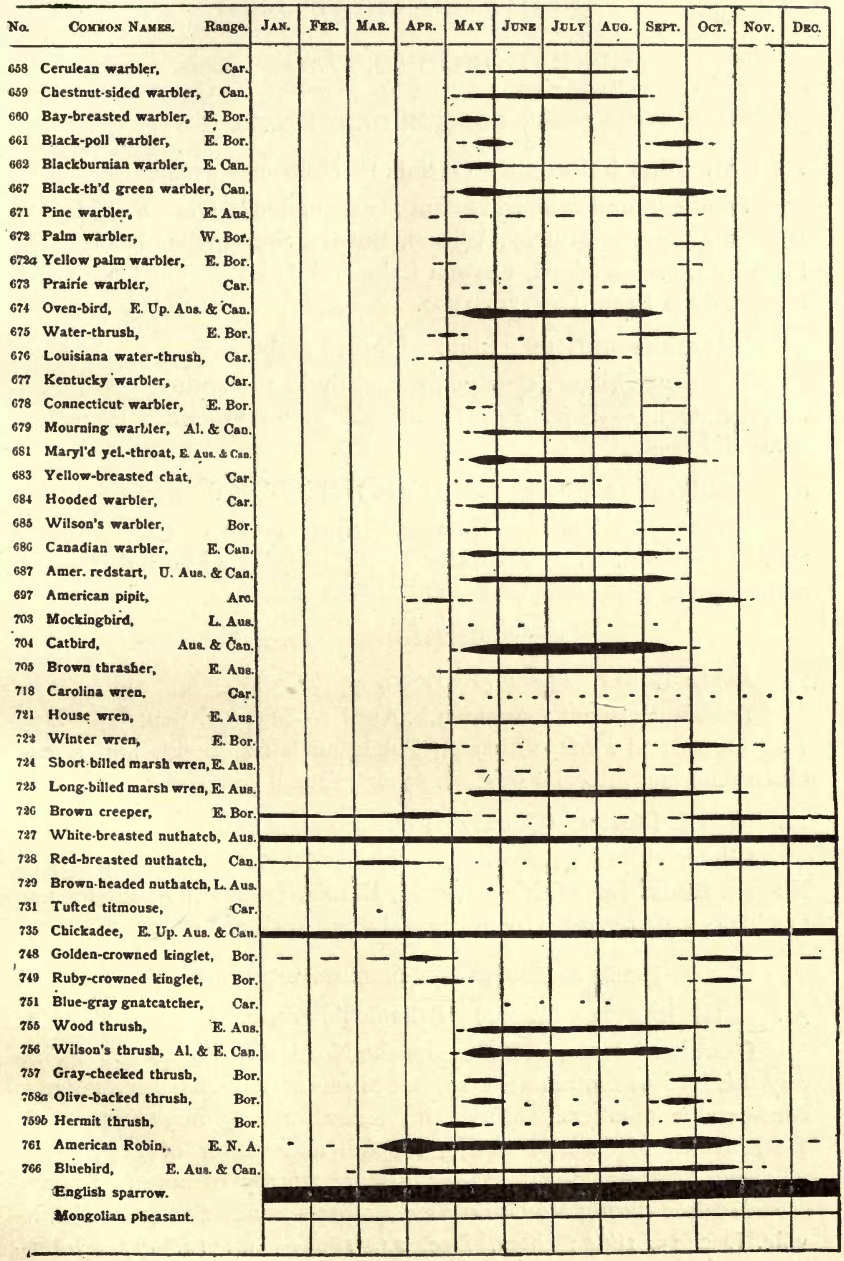

No.
Common Names.
Range.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
2 Holbœll's grebe, Int. Bor.
3 Horned grebe, Bor.
6 Pied-billed grebe, N. & S. A.
7 Loon, Bor.
11 Red-throated loon, Bor.
31 Brunnich's murre, Bor. & Arc.
35 Skua, Arc.
36 Pomarine jaeger, Arc.
37 Parasitic jaeger, Arc.
40 Kittiwake, Bor. & Arc.
42 Glaucous gull, Arc.
43 Iceland gull, Arc.
47 Gt. black-backed gull, Arc.
51 Herring gull, Bor.
51a American herring gull, Bor.
54 Ring-billed gull, Bor.
60 Bonaparte's gull, Bor.
64 Caspian tern, N. A.
70 Common tern, N. A.
72 Roseate tern, Aus.
74 Least tern, Trop. & Aus.
75 Sooty tern, Trop. & Au. Rip.
77 Black tern, Up. Aus. & Bor.
80 Black skimmer, Trop. & L. Aus.
98 Black-capped petrel, Pelag.
99 Scaled petrel,
109 Wilson's petrel, Pelag.
112 Yellow-billed tropic bird, Trop.
119 Cormorant, Mar. Bor. & Arc.
120 Double-crested cormorant, Bor.
125 American white pelican, Bor.
129 American merganser, Bor.
130 Red-breasted merganser, Bor.
131 Hooded merganser, N. A.
132 Mallard, Up. Aus. & Bor.
133 Black duck, Al. & Bor.
135 Gadwall, Up. Aus. & Bor.
136 Widgeon, Bor.
137 Baldpate, Bor.
139 Green-winged teal, Bor.
140 Blue-winged teal, Bor.
141 Cinnamon teal. W. Aus. & Can.
142 Shoveller, N. A.
143 Pintail, Trans. & Bor.
144 Wood duck. Aus.
146 Redhead, Bor.
147 Canvasback, Bor.
148 American scaup duck, Bor.
149 Lesser scaup duck, Bor.
150 Ring-necked duck, Bor.


No.
Common Names.
Range.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
151 American golden-eye, Bor.
153 Bufflehead, Bor.
154 Old squaw, Hnd. & Arc.
160 American eider, Bor.
162 King eider, Arc.
163 American scoter, Arc.
165 White-winged scoter, Hud.
166 Surf scoter, Bor.
167 Ruddy duck, Trop. & N. A.
172 Canada goose, Bor.
172a Hutchins's goose, Bor.
173 Brant, Bor.
174 Black brant, W. Bor.
180 Whistling swan, Arc.
186 Glossy ibis, Trop. & L. Aus.
187 White-faced glossy ibis, Son.
190 American bittern, Aus. & Can.
191 Least bittern, Aus.
194 Great blue heron, N. A.
196 American egret, L. Aus.
201 Green heron, Aus.
202 Blk.-crowned night heron, Aus.
208 King rail, Car.
212 Virginia rail, Al. & Can.
214 Sora, Al. & Can.
215 Yellow rail, Bor.
216 Black rail, Car.
219 Florida gallinule, Trop. & Aus.
221 American coot, N. A.
222 Red phalarope, Arc.
223 Northern phalarope, Arc.
224 Wilson's phalarope, Int. Trans.
228 Amer. woodcock, E. Aus. & Can.
230 Wilson's snipe, Bor.
231 Dowitcher, Bor.
232 Long-billed dowitcher, W. Bor.
233 Stilt sandpiper, Arc.
234 Knot, Arc.
235 Purple sandpiper, Arc.
239 Pectoral sandpiper, Arc.
240 White-rumped sandpiper, Arc.
241 Baird's sandpiper, Arc.
243 Least sandpiper, Hud.
243a Red-backed sandpiper, Arc.
246 Semipalmated sandpiper, E. Arc.
247 Western sandpiper, W. Arc.
248 Sanderling, Arc.
249 Marbled godwit, Bor.
251 Hudsonian godwit, Arc.
254 Greater yellow-legs, Bor.


No. Common Names. Range. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
255 Yellow-legs, Bor.
256 Solitary sandpiper, Can.
258 Willet, E. Aus.
261 Bartramian sandpiper, E. N. A.
262 Buff-breasted sandpiper, Hud.
263 Spotted sandpiper, N A.
264 Long-billed curlew, Int. Aus.
265 Hudsonian curlew, Arc.
266 Eskimo curlew, Arc.
270 Black-bellied plover, Arc.
273 American golden plover, Arc.
273 Killdeer, Aus. & Can.
274 Semipalmated plover, Arc.
277 Piping plover. E. Aus.
280 Wilson's plover, L. Aus.
283 Turnstone, Arc.
289 Bob-white, E. Aus.
300 Ruffed grouse, Al.
300a Canadian ruffed grouse, Can.
315 Passenger pigeon, N A.
316 Mourning dove, Aus.
325 Turkey vulture, Trop. & L. Aus.
326 Black vulture, Trop. & L. Aus.
331 Marsh hawk, N. A.
332 Sharp-shinned hawk, N A.
333 Cooper's hawk, Aus. & Can.
334 American goshawk, Bor.
337 Red-tailed hawk, E. N. A.
339 Red-shouldered hawk, E. Aus.
342 Swainson's hawk, W. N A.
343 Broad-winged hawk, Aus.
347a Am. rough-legged hawk, Hud.
349 Golden eagle, W. N. A.
352 Bald eagle, N A.
354b Black gyrfalcon, Hud.
356 Duck hawk, N. A.
357 Pigeon hawk, Bor.
360 Amer sparrow hawk, N A.
364 American osprey, N. A.
365 American barn owl, Car.
366 Amer. long-eared owl, Aus.
367 Short-eared owl, U Aus. & Bor.
368 Barred owl, Aus.
370 Great gray owl, Hud.
372 Saw-whet owl, Bor.
373 Screech owl, Aus. & Can.
375 Great horned owl, E N A.
376 Snowy owl, Hud. & Arc.
377a American hawk owl, Hud.
387 Yellow-billed cuckoo, Aus.


No.
Common Names.
Range.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
388 Black-billed cuckoo, Aus. & Can.
390 Belted kingfisher, N. A.
393 Hairy woodpecker, Al. & Can.
394c Downy woodpecker, Al. & Can.
400 Arctic 3-toed woodpecker, Bor.
402 Yellow-bellied sapsucker, Bor.
405a Nor. pileated woodpecker, Can.
406 Red-headed woodpecker, Aus.
409 Red-bellied woodpecker, Car.
412a Northern flicker, E. N. A.
417 Whip-poor-will, Aus.
420 Nighthawk, E. N. A.
423 Chimney swift, E. N. A.
428 Ruby-th. hummingbird, E. N. A.
444 Kingbird, Aus.
452 Crested flycatcher, Aus.
456 Phœbe, Aus. & Can.
459 Olive-sided flycatcher, Bor.
461 Wood pewee, Aus. & Can.
463 Yellow-bellied flycatcher, Can.
465 Green-crested flycatcher, Car.
466a Alder flycatcher, Al. & Can.
467 Least flycatcher, Al. & Can.
474 Horned lark, Arc.
474b Prairie horned lark, Al.
477 Blue jay, E. N. A.
486a Northern raven, Bor.
488 American crow, N. A.
494 Bobolink, Al.
495 Cowbird, Aus.
498 Red-winged blackbird, E. Aus.
501 Meadow lark, E. Aus.
506 Orchard oriole, Car.
507 Baltimore oriole, E. Aus.
508 Bullock's oriole, W. Aus.
509 Rusty blackbird, Bor.
511b Bronzed grackle, Int. N. A.
514 Evening grosbeak, W. Hud.
515 Pine grosbeak, Hud.
517 Purple finch, Al. & Can.
521 American crossbill, Bor.
522 White winged crossbill, Hud.
528 Redpoll, Bor.
529 Amer. goldfinch, U. Aus. & Can.
533 Pine siskin, Bor.
534 Snowflake, Arc.
536 Lapland longspur, Arc.
540 Vesper sparrow, U. Aus. & Can.
542a Savanna sparrow, U. Aus. & Bor.
546 Grasshopper sparrow, Car.


No.
Common Names.
Range.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
547 Henslow's sparrow, Up. Aus.
548 Leconte's sparrow, Int. Aus.
549[1] Nelson's sparrow, Int. Up. Aus.
549[1a] Acadian sparrow, Mar. Can.
554 White-crowned sparrow, Hud.
558 White-throated sparrow, Bor.
559 Tree sparrow, Hud.
560 Chipping sparrow. E. N. A.
563 Field sparrow, E. Up. Aus.
567 Slate-colored junco, E. Bor.
531 Song sparrow, E. U. Aus. & Can.
583 Lincoln's sparrow, Al. & Bor.
584 Swamp sparrow, Al. & Bor.
585 Fox sparrow, Hud.
587 Towhee, E. Aus.
593 Cardinal, Car.
595 Rose-breasted grosbeak, Al.
598 Indigo bunting, E. Aus.
608 Scarlet tanager, E. Aus. & Can.
611 Purple martin, Aus.
612 Cliff swallow, N. A.
613 Barn swallow, N. A.
614 Tree swallow, N. A.
616 Bank swallow, N. A.
617 Rough-winged swallow, Car.
618 Bohemian waxwing, Bor.
619 Cedar waxwing, Al. & Can.
621 Northern shrike, Hud.
622 Loggerhead shrike, E. Aus.
622a White-rumped shrike, Int. Aus.
624 Red-eyed vireo, Aus. & Can.
626 Philadelphia vireo, Bor.
627 Warbling vireo, N. A.
628 Yellow-th'd vireo, Aus. & Can.
629 Blue-headed vireo, Al. & Can.
629b Plumbeous vireo, Rocky Mts.
631 White-eyed vireo, Car.
636 Black and white warbler, N. A.
639 Worm-eating warbler, Car.
641 Blue-winged warbler, Car.
642 Golden-winged warbler, Al.
645 Nashville warbler, Al. & Can.
646 Orange-crown'd warbler, W. Bor.
647 Tennessee warbler, E. Bor.
648a Nor. parula warbler, Up. Aus.
650 Cape May warbler, E. Bor.
652 Yellow warbler, N. A.
654 Black-th'd blue warbler, E. Can.
655 Myrtle warbler, E. Bor.
657 Magnolia warbler, E. Can.


No.
Common Names.
Range.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
658 Cerulean warbler, Car.
659 Chestnut-sided warbler, Can.
660 Bay-breasted warbler, E. Bor.
661 Black-poll warbler, E. Bor.
662 Blackburnian warbler, E. Can.
667 Black-th'd green warbler, Can.
671 Pine warbler, E. Aus.
672 Palm warbler, W. Bor.
672a Yellow palm warbler, E. Bor.
673 Prairie warbler, Car.
674 Oven-bird, E. Up. Aus. & Can.
675 Water-thrush, E. Bor.
676 Louisiana water-thrush, Car.
677 Kentucky warbler, Car.
678 Connecticut warbler, E. Bor.
679 Mourning warbler, Al. & Can.
681 Maryl'd yel.-throat, E. Aus. & Can.
683 Yellow-breasted chat, Car.
684 Hooded warbler, Car.
685 Wilson's warbler, Bor.
686 Canadian warbler, E. Can.
687 Amer. redstart, U. Aus. & Can.
697 American pipit, Arc.
703 Mockingbird, L. Aus.
704 Catbird, Aus. & Can.
705 Brown thrasher, E. Aus.
718 Carolina wren, Car.
721 House wren, E. Aus.
722 Winter wren, E. Bor.
724 Short-billed marsh wren, E. Aus.
725 Long-billed marsh wren, E. Aus.
726 Brown creeper, E. Bor.
727 White-breasted nuthatch, Aus.
728 Red-breasted nuthatch, Can.
729 Brown-headed nuthatch, L. Aus.
731 Tufted titmouse, Car.
735 Chickadee, E. Up. Aus. & Can.
748 Golden-crowned kinglet, Bor.
749 Ruby-crowned kinglet, Bor.
751 Blue-gray gnatcatcher, Car.
755 Wood thrush, E. Aus.
756 Wilson's thrush, Al. & E. Can.
757 Gray-cheeked thrush, Bor.
758a Olive-backed thrush, Bor.
759b Hermit thrush, Bor.
761 American Robin, E. N. A.
766 Bluebird, E. Aus. & Can.
English sparrow.
Mongolian pheasant.

ANNOTATED CHECK LIST.

Order **PYGOPODES.** *Diving Birds.*

Family **PODICIPIDAE.** *Grebes.*

2. **Colymbus holboellii** (Reinh.) Holboell's grebe.

Transient and winter visitant; uncommon. Oct. 20—May 4. Has been taken at Murray, Wilson, Buffalo, Springville, Branchport, Penn Yan, Canandaigua, Cayuga Lake and Utica. The last record, Canandaigua Lake, Oct. 20, 1900.

3. **Colymbus auritus** Linn. Horned grebe.

Transient visitant; common, especially in the spring. April 1—May 15, Oct. 1—Nov. 20. Occasional winter visitant. Found on lakes and ponds.

6. **Podilymbus podiceps.** (Linn.) Pied-billed grebe.

Summer resident; uncommon. April 4—Nov. 18. Common transient visitant. Breeds on the weedy margins of secluded ponds and streams.

Family **GAVIIDAE.** *Loons.*

7. **Gavia imber** (Gunn.) Loon.

Transient visitant; common. April 1—May 30, Sept. 15—Dec. 10. Occasional winter visitant. Found on lakes, ponds and rivers. Often seen migrating by day, singly or in small companies.

11. **Gavia lumme** (Gunn.) Red-throated loon.

Winter visitant; uncommon. Nov.—May. Has been taken on Niagara River, Lakes Erie, Ontario, Keuka, Owasco, Onondaga and Oneida. Last record, Canandaigua Lake, April 20, 1899.

Family **ALCIDAE.** *Auks, murres and puffins.*

31. **Uria lomvia** (Linn.) Brünnich's murre.

Occasional winter visitant from the North Atlantic coast. Formerly this bird was unknown here, but in recent years has been taken in considerable numbers. McIlwraith records nearly fifty captured in the Province of Ontario during the fall and winter of 1893. The following Western New York records are worthy of note: Buffalo, several taken during Nov. and Dec., 1894—James Savage. Booneville, Dec. 15, 1894; Utica, Dec. 24, 1894—Auk 12, 177. Johns-

town, winter '94–'95—Auk 12, 290. Seneca Lake, Dec. 23, 1895; May, 1896; numbers, winter of 1896—Auk 14, 202. Penn Yan, Dec. 20, 1896—Verdi Burtch. Murray, Mar., 1897, and Kendall—Auk 16, 193. Canandaigua, Dec. 20, 1897. Cayuga Lake, winter of 1899. Rochester, Nov. 27—Dec. 2, 1900, four birds were captured near Cranberry Pond.

Order **LONGIPENNES.** *Long-winged swimmers.*

Family **STERCORARIIDAE.** *Skuas and jaegers.*

35. **Megalestris skua.** (Brünn.) Skua.

Accidental visitant. Niagara River spring of 1886—Auk 6, 331; and Berg. p. 3.

36. **Stercorarius pomarinus** (Temm.) Pomarine jaeger.

Transient visitant; very rare. Buffalo, two records—James Savage.

37. **Stercorarius parasiticus** (Linn.) Parasitic jaeger.

Transient visitant; very rare. Buffalo, one record—James Savage. Mouth of Niagara River, Sept., 1897—Harry Lansing.

Family **LARIDAE.** *Gulls and terns.*

40. **Rissa tridactyla** (Linn.) Kittiwake.

Winter visitant; rare. Seneca Lake,—Aub. p. 41. Oneida Lake, Nov. 9, 1890—Auk 11, 162. Buffalo, "tolerably common migrant"—Berg. p. 3.

42. **Larus glaucus** Brünn. Glaucous gull.

Winter visitant; rare. Buffalo, Jan. 29, 1895—Auk 12, 312.

43. **Larus leucopterus** Faber Iceland gull.

Winter visitant; rare. Cayuga Lake, winter of 1896–7—L. A. Fuertes. Peterboro, Feb. 1, 1884—Auk 1, 240.

47. **Larus marinus** Linn. Great black-backed gull.

Winter visitant; occasional. Lewiston, Feb. 1, 1886—J. L. Davison. Buffalo, Jan. and Feb., 1895—Jas. Savage. Branchport, April 18, 1898—C. F. Stone. Brockport—Short, p. 5.

51. **Larus argentatus** Brünn. Herring gull.

Specimens answering the description of this species are occasionally captured on the lakes. I have examined one bird from Lake Ontario which was decidedly *argentatus* and have seen several which intergrade between this species and the following.

51*a*. **Larus argentatus smithsonianus** Coues American herring gull.

Winter visitant ; abundant in the spring and fall ; common in winter; Aug. 13–May 20. Migrates by day, usually in small companies, high in air. Often taken on the smaller inland ponds and streams.

54. **Larus delawarensis** Ord Ring-billed gull.

Transient visitant ; occasional. Seneca Lake—Aub. p. 41. "Occasional migrant"—Short, p. 5. Branchport, spring of 1894—Auk 16, 284. Canandaigua, Oct. 20, 1898.

58. **Larus atricilla** Linn. Laughing gull.

Accidental visitant. Buffalo,—Berg. p. 3.

60. **Larus philadelphia** (Ord) Bonaparte's gull.

Transient visitant ; fairly common. April 10—June 10, Sept. 1—Nov. 20. Found on lakes, ponds and rivers. Sometimes seen coursing over plowed fields.

64. **Sterna caspia** Pallas Caspian tern.

Transient visitant ; rather rare. Kendall, Sept., 1890—Auk 16, 193. Buffalo, late fall, 1893—Auk 12, 313. Canandaigua, April 28, 1895, 3 specimens. Buffalo, Sept. 20, 1899—Edward Reinecke.

70. **Sterna hirundo** Linn. Common tern.

Transient visitant ; fairly common. May—June; Aug.—Oct. 10. Occasional in summer. Breeds near Buffalo—Ottomar Reinecke.

71. **Sterna paradisaea** Brünn. Arctic tern.

Accidental visitant. Buffalo—Berg. p. 3.

72. **Sterna dougalli** Montag. Roseate tern.

Summer visitant ; accidental. Youngstown, Niagara River, May 31, 1886—J. L. Davison. Penn Yan,—Aub. p. 41.

74. **Sterna antillarum** (Less.) Least tern.

Transient visitant ; occasional. Branchport, Sept. 6–11, 1896, Auk 16, 284 ; also Aug. 27—Sept. 8, 1899—Clarence F. Stone. New Hartford, Oneida Co.—R. & B., p. 104. Cayuga Lake—Aub. p. 41. Buffalo,—Berg. p. 4.

75. **Sterna fuliginosa** Gmel. Sooty tern.

Accidental visitant. Owasco Lake, Sept. 20, 1875—Aub. p. 41.

77. **Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis** (Gmel.) Black tern.

Transient visitant; fairly common; frequently seen in summer. April 28—Sept. 20. Said to breed on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Found on lakes, ponds and rivers.

Family **RYNCHOPIDAE.** *Skimmers.*

80. **Rynchops nigra** Linn. Black Skimmer.

Accidental visitant. Whitestown, Oneida County, fall of 1893—Auk 11, 162.

Order **TUBINARES.** *Tube-nosed swimmers.*

Family **PROCELLARIIDAE.** *Fulmars and shearwaters.*

98. **Aestrelata hasitata** (Kuhl) Black capped petrel.

Accidental visitant. Oneida Lake, Aug. 28, 1893—Auk 11, 162.

99. **Aestrelata scalaris** Brewst. Scaled petrel.

Accidental visitant. The type and only specimen of this bird was taken at Mt. Morris during the first week in April, 1880. Bul. Nutt. Orn. Club, 6, 91-97. Also Auk 11, 389–393. Also Farr, p. 219.

109. **Oceanites oceanicus** (Kuhl) Wilson's petrel.

Accidental visitant. Lockport, Oct., 1875—Auk 1, 294. Also Dav. No. 12.

Order **STEGANOPODES.** *Totipalmate swimmers.*

Family **PHAËTHONTIDAE.** *Tropic birds.*

112. **Phaëthon americanus** Grant Yellow-billed tropic bird.

Accidental visitant from the tropical seas. Knowlesville, Sept., 1876—Langille, p. 615. Also Bul. Nutt. Orn. Club, 5, 63. Also Short, p. 6. Also Farr, p. 219.

Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE.** *Cormorants.*

119. **Phalacrocorax carbo** (Linn.) Cormorant.

Transient visitant; rare. Niagara River—Berg. p. 4. Oneida Lake, Nov. 15, 1877—Aub. p. 40. Onondaga Lake, 1883—A. W. Perrior. Oneida Lake, 1890—Egbert Bagg.

120. **Phalacrocorax dilophus** (Swain.) Double-crested cormorant.

Transient visitant ; uncommon. Aug. 14—Nov. 30. Has been taken near Buffalo, Branchport, Syracuse and Naples. Last record, Canandaigua, Nov. 7, 1899.

Family **PELECANIDAE**. *Pelicans.*

125. **Pelecanus erythrorhynchos** Gmel. American white pelican.

Transient visitant ; very rare. Buffalo, Oct. 5, 1894—Auk 12, 313.

Order **ANSERES**. *Lamellirostral swimmers.*

Family **ANATIDAE**. *Ducks, geese and swans.*

129. **Merganser americanus** (Cass.) American merganser.

Winter visitant ; common. Oct. 20—Apr. 20. Occasional summer resident. Found on lakes and rivers. Breeds near Buffalo, nest in hollow tree—Ottomar Reinecke ; also at "Blind Sodus Bay" —Aub. p. 40.

130. **Merganser serrator** (Linn.) Red-breasted merganser.

Winter visitant ; fairly common. Common transient visitant. Oct. 10—Apr. 30. Found on lakes and ponds.

131. **Lophodytes cucullatus** (Linn.) Hooded merganser.

Transient visitant ; fairly common. March 20—May 1 ; Oct. 15 —Nov. 25. Occasional summer resident. Rare in winter. Found along swampy streams, ponds and bays.

132. **Anas boschas** Linn. Mallard.

Transient visitant ; fairly common. March 15—April 30 ; Oct. 1 —Nov. 20. Occasionally met with both in summer and midwinter. Found along swamps, streams and lakes. Often alights in dry fields and oak groves to feed. Breeds, West Barre, May 10, 1899—James Savage.

133. **Anas obscura** Gmel. Black duck.

Transient visitant ; common. Winter visitant ; fairly common. Summer resident ; occasional. By far the commonest of the river ducks on Canandaigua Lake, remaining in considerable numbers through the coldest weather. Breeds in Tonawanda Swamp, Montezuma Marshes, West Barre and Niagara River.

135. **Chaulelasmus streperus** (Linn.) Gadwall.

Transient visitant ; less common than the mallard. March 20—April 30 ; Sept. 20—Nov. 1. More confined to the marshes than either the mallard or black duck.

136. **Mareca penelope** (Linn.) Widgeon.

Accidental visitant. Keuka Lake, March 25, 1899 — C. F. Stone.

137. **Mareca americana** (Gmel.) Baldpate.

Transient visitant; fairly common. March 20—April 25; Sept. 20—Nov. 10. Frequents the marshes and shallow bays.

139. **Nettion carolinensis** (Gmel.) Green-winged teal.

Transient visitant; fairly common. April; Sept.—Oct. Rare winter visitant. Said to have bred near Buffalo—Berg. p. 4. Found on marshy lakes, ponds and streams.

140. **Querquedula discors** (Linn.) Blue-winged teal.

Transient visitant; fairly common. April; Sept.—Oct. A rare summer resident. Found along the lakes, bays and streams.

141. **Querquedula cyanoptera** (Vieill.) Cinnamon Teal.

Accidental visitant. Mr. James Flahive of Penn Yan has in his collection a fine specimen of this bird, which was killed in Yates County on Seneca Lake in April, 1886.

142. **Spatula clypeata** (Linn.) Shoveller.

Transient visitant; not common. April; Oct.—Nov. Found on marshy streams and lakes.

143. **Dafila acuta** (Linn.) Pintail.

Transient visitant; common in the spring. March 15—April 15. Much less abundant in the fall, Sept. 25—Nov. 15. Frequents the flooded swamps, marshy streams and lakes.

144. **Aix sponsa** (Linn.) Wood duck.

Summer resident; fairly common. March 30—Nov. 15. Found on secluded, marshy streams and ponds. Less common than formerly on account of the destruction of its nesting sites.

146. **Aythya americana** (Eyt.) Redhead.

Transient visitant ; common. Sept. 25—Nov. 25; Mar. 20—April 30. Occasional winter visitant. Found on the lakes and larger ponds.

147. **Aythya vallisneria** (Wils.) Canvasback.

Transient and winter visitant; occasional. Fairly common on the smaller lakes during the winters of 1896—97, 1897—98, 1898—99. Nov. 15—March 20.

148. **Aythya marila** (Linn.) American scaup duck.

Transient visitant; common. Not uncommon in winter, Oct. 1—April 25. Found on all our larger bodies of water. Called "Lake Bluebill."

149. **Aythya affinis** (Eyt.) Lesser scaup duck.

Transient visitant; common. March 20—May 20; Oct. 1—Nov. 20. Often taken in winter and a few remain through the summer. Found on lakes, ponds and streams. Called "Marsh bluebill" and "Creek bluebill."

150. **Aythya collaris** (Donov.) Ring-necked duck.

Transient visitant; uncommon. I have never taken it. "Common on Lake Ontario"—Short, p. 7. Buffalo "Tolerably common migrant"—Berg. p. 5. Elmira, "to be met with at most all seasons"—Gregg No. 186.

151. **Clangula clangula americana** Faxon American golden-eye.

Winter visitant; common. Nov. 1—April 25. Found on all our lakes. Called "Whistler."

153. **Charitonetta albeola** (Linn.) Buffle-head.

Transient visitant; common. Oct. 10—Nov. 25; April 10—May 20. Frequently taken in midwinter. Found on all lakes and ponds. Called "Butterball."

154. **Harelda hyemalis** (Linn.) Old-squaw.

Transient visitant; common on lakes and ponds. Oct. 15—Nov. 20; April 1—25. Common on Niagara River in winter, and abundant in migration. Called "Coween."

155. **Histrionicus histrionicus** (Linn.) Harlequin duck.

Accidental visitant. Buffalo,—Berg, p. 5.

160. **Somateria dresseri** Sharpe American eider.

Winter visitant; rare. Branchport, Feb., 1873—Aub. p. 39. Buffalo, "occasional winter visitant"—Ottomar Reinecke.

162. **Somateria spectabilis** (Linn.) King eider.

Winter visitant; occasional. In November and December, 1877, was quite common near Buffalo—Auk, 1880, p. 62. Has been taken several times on Oneida Lake—See R. & B. p. 108. Also on Cayuga Lake—L. A. Fuertes.

163. **Oidemia americana** Swains. American scoter.

Transient and winter visitant ; fairly common. Rarely seen in spring (May) ; most common in October. Found on the lakes.

165. **Oidemia deglandi** Bonap. White-winged scoter.

Transient visitant; common for a short time in May and October. Found on the lakes.

166. **Oidemia perspicillata** (Linn.) Surf scoter.

Transient visitant; common in autumn. Oct. 1—Nov. 10. Old birds are of rare occurrence. Uncommon in the spring. Found on the lakes, rarely on small ponds.

167. **Erismatura jamaicensis** (Gmel.) Ruddy duck.

Transient visitant ; fairly common. March 25.—April 20 ; Sept. 25.—Oct. 30. Much more common in the fall than in the spring. Frequents the lakes and bays, but sometimes found on the smaller ponds.

169a. **Chen hyperborea nivalis** (Forst.) Greater snow goose.

Winter visitant ; rare. Chautauqua Lake,—See Bul. Buf. Soc. Nat. Sci., Vol. 4, page 34. Buffalo, "occasional winter visitor"—Berg. p. 6.

171a. **Anser albifrons gambeli** (Hartl.) American white-fronted goose.

Chautauqua Lake,—See Bul. Buf. Soc. Nat. Sci., Vol. 4, page 34.

172. **Branta canadensis** (Linn.) Canada goose.

Transient visitant ; common. Mar. 10.—April 25 ; Oct. 1.—Nov. 30. Sometimes seen in Dec. and Jan. Frequents our larger bodies of water, visiting meadows and wheatfields to feed.

172a. **Branta canadensis hutchinsii** (Rich.) Hutchins's goose.

Transient visitant ; rarely captured. Gaines, 1888—Auk. 16, p. 93.

173. **Branta bernicla** (Linn.) Brant.

Transient visitant ; rare. Cayuga Lake, Dec., 1877, and Nov. 26, 1878—Aub. p. 36.

174. **Branta nigricans** (Lawr.) Black brant.

Transient visitant ; rare. Oneida Lake, Lewis Point, Oct. 30, 1891—Egbert Bagg.

180. **Olor columbianus** (Ord) Whistling swan.

Transient visitant ; occasional. Has been taken near Buffalo, Lewiston, Medina, Oneida Lake and Utica. "Nearly every season a number of this species are taken in a wounded condition in Niagara River below the falls"—Dav. No. 36. Last record, Honeoye Lake, Apr., 1898, 3 birds observed.

181. **Olor buccinator** (Rich.) Trumpeter swan.

Accidental visitant. Cayuga Lake—Aub. p. 36. Buffalo, "Accidental—*Chas. Linden*"—Berg. p. 6.

Order **HERODIONES** *Herons, ibises, etc.*

Family **IBIDIDAE.** *Ibises.*

186. **Plegadis autumnalis** (Hasselq.) Glossy ibis.

Summer visitant ; very rare. Dunkirk, April, 1894—Auk 12, 393. Tonawanda Swamp, May, 1884—Auk 16, 193.

187. **Plegadis guarauna** (Linn.) White-faced glossy ibis.

Accidental visitant. Niagara River, Aug., 1884 ;—3d ann. rept. N. Y. state museum, p. 22; also Auk 4, 253.

Family **ARDEIDAE** *Herons, bitterns, etc.*

190. **Botaurus lentiginosus** (Montag.) American bittern.

Summer resident ; fairly common. April 18—Nov. 10. Found in swamps and marshes, more generally distributed than the least bittern. Breeds in secluded grassy marshes ; May 15—June 10 ; eggs 3-5.

191. **Ardetta exilis** (Gmel.) Least bittern.

Summer resident ; fairly common in grassy marshes. May 15—Sept. 15. Nest built of dead grass among sedges growing in shallow water ; June 10-25 ; eggs 3-5.

194. **Ardea herodias** Linn. Great blue heron.

Transient visitant; fairly common. March 30—April 25; Aug. 1—Nov. 10. Locally a summer resident. The most noted breeding colonies are at Oneida Lake, Potter Swamp, Seneca River, Tonawanda Swamp, Lime Lake and Conewango Swamp.

196. **Ardea egretta** Gmel. American egret.

Summer visitant; uncommon. Usually taken late in summer. The following records are of interest; Penn Yan in the spring—Aub. p. 34. Medina—Short, p. 8. Springville, Aug. 10, 1881, young bird, two others seen. Kent, Orleans Co., July 27, 1883—Auk, 16, 193, three specimens; cf. Forest and Stream 24, 204. Herkimer in the spring of 1882, one taken and six seen; also at Deerfield and Marcy, 1889—Egbert Bagg. Olcott, Aug. 18, 1886—Auk 4, 159. Baldwinsville, Sept. 1895; also Skaneateles, Sept. 1895, adult—A. W. Perrior. Newark Valley, June 1, 1896—G. B. Sutton.

197. **Ardea candissima.** Gmel. Snowy heron.

Buffalo, "accidental—*Otto Besser*"—Berg. p. 6.

201. **Ardea virescens** Linn. Green heron.

Summer resident; fairly common. May 3 — Sept. 28. Found along streams and the borders of ponds. Nest in a low tree, May 15—June 20; eggs 3-5.

202. **Nycticorax nycticorax naevius** (Bodd.) Black-crowned night heron.

Transient visitant; rather uncommon, but of regular occurrence in the fall. Last records: Canandaigua, Sept. 30, 1899. Rochester, Sept. 1900. Ithaca, "regular spring and fall visitant" — L. A. Fuertes.

203. **Nycticorax violaceus** (Linn.) Yellow-crowned night heron.

Accidental visitant. Buffalo,—Berg. p. 7.

Order **PALUDICOLAE**. *Cranes, rails, etc.*

Family **GRUIDAE**. *Cranes.*

204. **Grus americana** (Linn.) Whooping crane.

Formerly transient visitant. Several years ago a specimen was killed on Cayuga Lake—Frank A. Ward.

206. **Grus mexicana** (Müll.) Sandhill Crane.

Formerly transient visitant. Buffalo,—Berg. p. 7.

Family **RALLIDAE**. *Rails, gallinules and coots.*

208. **Rallus elegans** Aud. King rail.

Summer resident; rather rare. Carlton, Aug., 1880—Langille, p. 400. Canandaigua, Oct., 1894. Springville, Sept., 1898, two seen and one captured. Mr. Ottomar Reinecke of Buffalo reports taking a fully formed egg from a bird killed there several years ago; and his son Edward took a set of ten eggs of this species near Buffalo, May 30, 1894.

211. **Rallus crepitans** Gmel. Clapper rail.

Accidental visitant. Two instances near Syracuse, J. A. Dakin, per A. W. Perrior. Perhaps *R. elegans* was mistaken for this species.

212. **Rallus virginianus** Linn. Virginia rail.

Summer resident; fairly common. April 20—Oct. 10. Frequents grassy swamps and margins of streams. Nest, in a swamp, concealed in the grass or under a brush pile; May 10--June 20; eggs 8-12.

214. **Porzana carolina** (Linn.) Sora.

Summer resident; common in grassy swamps and marshes. April 25—Oct. 18. Nest, a bunch of dead flags carefully concealed in the dense sedge-grass; May 26—June 15; eggs 6-11.

215. **Porzana noveboracensis** (Gmel.) Yellow rail.

Transient visitant; rather uncommon. Usually taken in the fall. Sept. 1—Oct. 15. Reported from Buffalo, Brockport, Murray, Penn Yan, Dresden, Utica and Rochester. Canandaigua, Oct. 4, 1894; also Sept. 1, 1896. Spring record: Murray, Apr. 21, 1894—Auk 16, 194.

216. **Porzana jamaicensis** (Gmel.) Black rail.

Summer visitant; very rare. Two instances recorded in the Auburn list, p. 35; Penn Yan, 1870; Watkins, spring of 1872. The second specimen is in the John B. Gilbert collection at Elmira College.

218. **Ionornis martinica** (Linn.) Purple gallinule.

Summer visitant; accidental. A bird of this species was captured some years ago by the Haight brothers near East Homer—G. B. Sutton.

219. **Gallinula galeata** (Licht.) Florida gallinule.

Summer resident; common in the large reed-covered marshes. April 28—Oct. 25. Nest, a heap of dead weeds and flags, in or near the water, concealed among thick grass; May 15—June 20; eggs, 10—14. Commonly called "mudhen."

221. **Fulica americana** Gmel. American coot.

Transient visitant; fairly common in the fall, less so in the spring. April 25—May 20; Sept. 10—Nov. 5. Found along reedy streams and marshy shores, usually swimming like a duck. Said to breed in the Montezuma marshes and along the shore of Lake Ontario. Also called "mud hen."

Order **LIMICOLAE.** *Shore birds.*

Family **PHALAROPODIDAE.** *Phalaropes.*

222. **Crymophilus fulicarius** (Linn.) Red phalarope.

Transient visitant; rare. Buffalo, Sept. 26, 1894; and Oct., 1892—Auk 12, 313. Oneida Lake, Oct. 4, 1889—Auk 7, 229. Penn Yan—James Flahive.

223. **Phalaropus lobatus** (Linn.) Northern phalarope.

Transient visitant; rather uncommon. Has been captured at Buffalo, Baldwinsville, Onondaga Lake, Westmoreland, Oneida Lake, Owasco Lake, and Penn Yan. Last record : Branchport, May 16, 1895—Auk 16, 285.

224. **Steganopus tricolor** Vieill. Wilson's phalarope.

Transient visitant; rare. Ithaca, fall, 1892—L. A. Fuertes. Onondaga Lake, Sept. 2, 1886—C. P. L. Noxon. Oneida Lake, Oct. 6, 1883—R. & B. p. 112. Penn Yan—Aub. p. 30.

Family **RECURVIROSTRIDAE** *Avocets and stilts.*

225. **Recurvirostra americana** Gmel. American avocet.

Summer visitant; accidental. Buffalo—Berg. p. 7.

Family **SCOLOPACIDAE** *Snipes, sandpipers, etc.*

228. **Philohela minor** (Gmel.) American woodcock.

Summer resident; fairly common in swampy alder and willow coverts. In fall often found in upland woods. Much less common than formerly. March 10—Nov. 15. Nest, on the ground; April 1—20; eggs 4.

230. **Gallinago delicata** (Ord) Wilson's snipe.

Transient visitant; common. April 9—May 10; Sept. 1—Nov. 25; rare in summer. Found in marshes and swampy meadows. Breeds: Springville, April 22—May 10; Bergen Swamp, May 30, 1899; Buffalo—Berg. p. 7 and Ottomar Reinecke; Branchport—C. F. Stone. Nest on a hummock in the midst of a marsh; eggs, 4.

231. **Macrorhamphus griseus** (Gmel.) Dowitcher.

Transient visitant; rather rare. Niagara River, Oct., 1892—Auk 12, 313. Oneida Lake, Sept., 1883; also in 1880—R. & B. p. 112. Auburn, Sept., 1875—Aub. p. 31.

232. **Macrorhamphus scolopaceus** (Say) Long-billed dowitcher.

Transient visitant; rare. Strawberry Island, Niagara River, Oct., 1892—Auk 12, 313.

233. **Micropalama himantopus** (Bonap.) Stilt sandpiper.

Transient visitant; rare. Penn Yan, Oct., 1875—Auburn List, p. 31. Buffalo, Sept. 16, 1893—Auk 12, 313.

234. **Tringa canutus** Linn. Knot.

Transient visitant; uncommon. Carlton, Sept. 9, 1897—Auk 16, 194. Oneida Lake, Aug. 26, 1891—Auk 11, 162. Syracuse, "rare visitant"—A. W. Perrior. Penn Yan, Oct. 15, 1874; also one in the Flahive collection—Aub. p. 32. Buffalo, "rare migrant"—Berg. p. 8.

235. **Tringa maritima** Brünn. Purple sandpiper.

Winter visitant; very rare. One specimen taken in winter on Seneca Lake,—Aub. p. 32.

239. **Tringa maculata** Vieill. Pectoral sandpiper.

Transient visitant; common in the fall; uncommon in spring. May; Sept. 1—Nov. 5. Found in marshes and along the shores of lakes and streams.

240. **Tringa fuscicollis** Vieill. White-rumped sandpiper.

Transient visitant; occasional. Sept. 29—Nov. 4. There are published records for Carlton, Branchport, Utica and Oneida Lake (several instances). Canandaigua, Oct. 17 and 25, 1895; Oct. 25 and Nov. 4, 1898; Sept. 30, 1899. Penn Yan, "eighteen years ago"—Flahive collection. This bird often escapes identification, which accounts for its apparent rarity.

241. **Tringa bairdii** (Coues) Baird's sandpiper.

Transient visitant; occasional. Aug. 25—Nov. 20. Several records; Waterport, Lakeside Park (several), Locust Grove, Verona Beach (two). Canandaigua, Nov. 20, 1895; and Oct. 6, 1900 (two). This bird like the preceding species is probably not as rare as is commonly supposed.

242. **Tringa minutilla** Vieill. Least sandpiper.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May; Aug. 20—Sept. 25. Found on sandy and marshy shores.

243a. **Tringa alpina pacifica** (Coues) Red-backed sandpiper.

Transient visitant; common in fall; seldom seen in the spring. May; Sept. 25—Nov. 10. Found on marshy or sandy shores

246. **Ereunetes pusillus** (Linn.) Semipalmated sandpiper.

Transient visitant; common. May; Sept. 1—Nov. 5. Found on marshy or sandy shores.

247. **Ereunetes occidentalis** Lawr. Western sandpiper.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May; Aug. 20—Sept. 25. Found on marshy or sandy shores.

248. **Calidris arenaria** (Linn.) Sanderling.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May 15—June 10; Sept. 1—Oct. 10. Found on muddy or sandy shores.

249. **Limosa fedoa** (Linn.) Marbled godwit.

Transient visitant; rare. Syracuse, June 18, 1876—Auburn List, p. 32. Niagara River, occasional migrant—Lang. p. 554.

251. **Limosa haemastica** (Linn.) Hudsonian godwit.

Transient visitant; rare. Onondaga Lake, Oct. 13, 1883—A. W. Perrior. Oneida Lake, Sept. 7, 1891; one other, later in the season—Egbert Bagg. See also Auburn List, p. 32.

254. **Totanus melanoleucus** (Gmel.) Greater yellow-legs.

Transient visitant; fairly common. Apr. 20—May 10; Aug. 15—Nov. 5. Found in marshes and along the shores of ponds and lakes.

255. **Totanus flavipes** (Gmel.) Yellow-legs.

Transient visitant; fairly common in fall. May 10–20; Aug. 15—Oct. 1. Found on marshy or sandy shores.

256. **Helodromas solitarius** (Wils.) Solitary sandpiper.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May 1–20; July 15—Sept. 20. Found along woodland ponds and streams.

258. **Symphemia semipalmata** (Gmel.) Willet.

Accidental visitant. "A regular migrant, three in fall of 1876—" Aub. p. 33. One killed at Canandaigua about 1878, in summer, by George Herendeen. Niagara River, occasional migrant—Lang. p. 526.

261. **Bartramia longicauda** (Bechst.) Bartramian sandpiper.

Summer resident; fairly common, but somewhat local in distribution. April 20—Sept. 10. Found in dry upland pastures, meadows and stubble fields. Nest, in slight hollow in the ground; May 20—June 10; eggs 4-5.

262. **Tryngites subruficollis** (Vieill.) Buff-breasted sandpiper.

Transient visitant; rare. Lockport, Aug. 31, 1886—J. L. Davison. Kendall, about 1885, and Gaines, fall of 1897—Auk 16, 194. Buffalo—Berg. p. 8. Penn Yan—James Flahive.

263. **Actitis macularia** (Linn.) Spotted sandpiper.

Summer resident; abundant. April 18—Sept. 10. Found along the streams and shores. Nest, concealed in the grass of a swamp or pasture; May 15—June 10; eggs 4. Beneficial.

264. **Numenius longirostris** Wils. Long-billed curlew.

Transient visitant; rare. Oneida Lake, Oct. 5, 1880—Ralph & Bagg List, p. 115. "Regular but somewhat rare"—Auburn List, p. 33. Canandaigua, Sept., 1885—A. P. Wilbur. Buffalo, "occasional"—Berg, p. 33.

265. **Numenius hudsonicus** Lath. Hudsonian curlew.

Transient visitant; occasional. Records for Murray, Sept. 1879—Auk 16, 195. Oneida Lake, Sept. 5, 1899—Auk 17, 177. Canandaigua, May 30, 1897. Also reported from Branchport, Auburn, Lockport and Buffalo.

266. **Numenius borealis** (Forst.) Eskimo curlew.

Transient visitant; rare. Otisco Lake, 1873—A. W. Perrior. Lockport, Oct. 2, 1879—J. L. Davison. Buffalo—Berg., p. 9.

Family **CHARADRIIDAE.** *Plovers.*

270. **Squatarola squatarola** (Linn.) Black-bellied plover.

Transient visitant; fairly common in the autumn, irregular in the spring. May 20—June 10; Aug. 20—Oct. 12. Found on the shores of lakes and streams.

272. **Charadrius dominicus** Müll. American golden plover.

Transient visitant; fairly common in fall; rare in spring. Aug. 15—Oct. 15. Frequents muddy and sandy shores.

273. **Aegialitis vocifera** (Linn.) Killdeer.

Summer resident; abundant; March 10—Nov. 15. Frequents pastures, shores of streams, ponds and lakes. Nest, in slight hollow in meadow or pasture, often long distances from water; April 15—May 20; eggs 4. Beneficial.

274. **Aegialitis semipalmata** Bonap. Semipalmated plover.

Transient visitant; fairly common in the fall. Aug. 20—Sept. 25. Uncommon in spring. Found on sandy or marshy shores.

277. **Aegialitis meloda** (Ord) Piping plover.

Transient visitant; accidental. Owasco Lake, Auburn, 1876—Auburn List, p. 30. Lockport, Aug. 20, 1885—J. L. Davison.

280. **Aegialitis wilsonia** (Ord) Wilson's plover.

Summer visitant; accidental. Penn Yan, spring, 1868—Auburn List, p. 30. Oneida Lake, 1880—Ralph & Bagg List, p. 115.

Family **APHRIZIDAE.** *Surf birds and turnstones.*

283. **Arenaria interpres** (Linn.) Turnstone.

Transient visitant; fairly common in spring. May 15—June 10.

This bird is known as the "black heart" on Canandaigua Lake, where it sometimes occurs in large flocks. Uncommon in autumn.

Order **GALLINAE.** *Gallinaceous birds.*

Family **TETRAONIDAE.** *Grouse, Partridges, etc.*

289. **Colinus virginianus** (Linn.) Bob-white.

Resident; fairly common, except in the colder, hilly and mountainous districts. Found in thickets, meadows and hedgerows. Occurs in bevies of 10-30, after the breeding season is ended. Nest, concealed in the grass, often at the foot of a small bush; May 25—June 15; eggs 10-20.

300. **Bonasa umbellus** (Linn.) Ruffed grouse.

Resident ; common in woodlands. It is making a good fight against extermination and will succeed if the laws are enforced. Nest on the ground at the foot of a stump or tree. April 15—May 10. Have found fresh eggs on June 5, the first nest probably having been destroyed ; eggs, 6–14.

300a. **Bonasa umbellus togata** (Linn.) Canadian ruffed grouse.

Resident ; occasionally met with in Erie County. Mr. L. A. Fuertes reports it from Ithaca, where it is sometimes found in the markets. Rochester, Nov. 29, 1900, a typical bird of their race was killed by Mr. A. E. Babcock.

Family **PHASIANIDAE**. *Pheasants, etc.*

310a. **Meleagris gallopavo fera** (Vieill.) Wild turkey.

Formerly resident ; long since exterminated. DeKay in his zoology of the state, 1846, reports it as still found in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties.

Phasianus torquatus Gmel. Mongolian pheasant.

This bird has been introduced with considerable success in western New York, especially in the Genesee valley and in the warmer counties which constitute the northern belt of the region. This pheasant survives the cold and snowy winters and is known to breed in several localities.

Order **COLUMBAE**. *Pigeons.*

Family **COLUMBIDAE**. *Pigeons.*

315. **Ectopistes migratorius** (Linn.) Passenger pigeon.

Formerly a transient in immense numbers, and an irregular summer resident. Now rare or accidental. A young bird three-fourths grown was taken by the writer at Springville, July 21, 1882 ; a few were seen in Ithaca, spring of 1892—L. A. Fuertes ; a flock in Lewis County, May 22, 1896—Auk 14, 88. An adult male killed, Canandaigua, Sept. 14, 1898—A. P. Wilbur.

The last great pigeon nesting in western New York was in 1868 near Ceres, about fifteen miles south of Olean, on Bell's Run. Mr. Fred R. Eaton of Olean, has furnished the following particulars; the height of the nesting season was reached about the tenth of May. The

country occupied by the birds lay principally across the state line in Pennsylvania; and millions of birds were nesting in the hemlock, pine and hardwood trees, covering a strip of land about fourteen miles in length. In a large hemlock there frequently were 30 or 40 nests containing eggs or young. Both male and female birds took part in incubation and in feeding the squabs. The birds scattered mostly toward the north, to feed upon beech mast and all kinds of grain. Just before the laying they fed along the banks of streams and on low ground, when many were taken by the netters. There was a great flight of birds from the nesting grounds at dawn, consisting only of red-breasted cocks; and another "cock flight" about the middle of the afternoon of each day. The "hen flight" occurred about eleven in the forenoon.

During this nesting dozens of wagon-loads of squabs and old birds were often shipped in one day from Olean.

After the Ceres nesting the birds nested further south in McKean Co., Pennsylvania; but no remarkable nestings occurred after 1875.

316. **Zenaidura macroura** (Linn.) Mourning dove.

Summer resident; common. Mar. 20—Nov. 15. Found in orchards and woodlands, feeding in stubble-fields and coming to the shores and "watering holes" in pastures to drink. Gathers in flocks of 10–50 in autumn. Nest, in the orchard or woods on a low branch. April 20—June 10; eggs 2. Mainly beneficial.

Order **RAPTORES**. *Birds of prey.*

Family **CATHARTIDAE**. *American vultures.*

325. **Cathartes aura** (Linn.) Turkey vulture.

Summer visitant; occasional. Westmoreland, May, 1879—R. & B., p. 117. Kendall, May 23, 1884—Auk, July 1884. Phelps, July 3, 1891—Auk 8, 396. Clarendon, July 18, 1891—Auk, April, 1892. Maynard, Aug., 1896—Auk 14, 227. Penn Yan, "1885 and 1898"—James Flahive. Geneva, Aug., 1894; Stanley, Sept., 1895; Bristol, Dec. 28, 1897; Canandaigua, Aug. 13, 1899.

326. **Catharista urubu** (Vieill.) Black vulture.

Summer visitant; accidental. Shelby Center, May 28, 1892—Auk 16, 195. West Seneca, June, 1884, seen by Charles Linden —Berg. p. 10.

Family **FALCONIDAE**. *Falcons, hawks, eagles, etc.*

331. **Circus hudsonius** (Linn.) Marsh hawk.

Summer resident; fairly common. April 1—Oct. 20. Frequents low meadows and swamps, flying and perching low. Like all hawks, migrates by day. Nest, on the ground amidst the grass and low bushes of the marsh, May 5-20; eggs, 4-5. Rather more injurious than the red-tail, but destroys more mice than birds.

332. **Accipiter velox** (Wils.) Sharp-shinned hawk.

Summer resident. fairly common. Apr. 1—Nov. 10. Like the following species, rarely seen in winter. Frequents mixed woodlands. Nest, usually in evergreen trees, 12-40 feet from the ground, May 8—June 5; eggs, 3-5. Injurious; feeds almost exclusively on small birds, often visiting the orchard and farmyard.

333. **Accipiter cooperii** (Bonap.) Cooper's hawk.

Summer resident; fairly common. Apr. 1—Nov. 15; occasional in winter. Found in mixed woodlands, often coming into the fields, orchards and farmyards in search of birds. Nest, in the fork of a tree, 25-50 feet from the ground, May 1-20; eggs, 3-5. Injurious; feeds principally on birds and poultry.

334. **Accipiter atricapillus** (Wils.) American goshawk.

Winter visitant; uncommon. Oct. 21—Mar. 20. Many records. Found in woodlands of mixed evergreen and deciduous trees. Sometimes comes to the barnyard in quest of pigeons and chickens. Injurious; very destructive to game and poultry.

337. **Buteo borealis** (Gmel.) Red-tailed hawk.

Resident; common. More partial to rugged, hilly woodlands than the following species. Nest, in a tall tree, Mar. 15—Apr. 20; eggs, 2-4. This hawk is more destructive to poultry, game and small birds than our other "buzzards," but does much good by destroying mice and red squirrels.

339. **Buteo lineatus** (Gmel.) Red-shouldered hawk.

Summer resident; common. Mar. 1—Nov. 15. Occasional resident. Found in swampy woods. Nest, in the fork of a deciduous tree, 30-70 feet from the ground, Apr. 1—May 10; eggs, 3-5. Mainly beneficial; food, mice, frogs, insects, etc.

342. **Buteo swainsoni** Bonap. Swainson's hawk.

Accidental visitant. Brockport, Oct. 1, 1889—Short, p. 10.

343. **Buteo latissimus** (Wils.) Broad-winged hawk.

Summer resident; rather rare. Mar.—Oct. Found in low, open woods and swamps. Its nest has been found in Oneida Co., Apr. 24, 1883—R. & B., p. 118. Also probably breeds near Buffalo—Ottomar Reinecke. Beneficial.

347a. **Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis** (Gmel.) American rough legged hawk.

Winter visitant; fairly common. Oct.—Apr. Found in open country perching on isolated trees or hunting over swamps and meadows. Beneficial; food, mice and other small quadrupeds.

349. **Aquila chrysaëtos** (Linn.) Golden eagle.

Accidental visitant. Clinton, May, 1896—Auk 14, 227. Rochester, Oct. 25, 1900.—This bird evidently struck an electric light wire at night when dazzled by the light, on Clinton Avenue near St. Michael's church. Exhausted by long flight and fasting, and injured by the blow it had received, the bird was captured in the morning and is now in Seneca Park. Mr. C. E. Laney assures me that the bird bore no marks of previous confinement.

352. **Haliaeetus leucocephalus** (Linn.) Bald eagle.

Resident; uncommon. Most frequently seen on the shores of our lakes and along large streams. Apparently does not breed in Western New York except at Sodus Bay.

354b. **Falco rusticolus obsoletus** (Gmel.) Black gyrfalcon.

Winter visitant; very rare. Monroe Co., Oct., 1890—Auk 9, 203.

356. **Falco peregrinus anatum** (Bonap.) Duck hawk.

Transient visitant; rare. Ithaca, 1899—L. A. Fuertes. Grand Island, 1885—Berg. p. 10. Seneca Lake, winter of 1878—Aub. p. 27. Breeds in Hamilton Co.—Auk 14, 226.

357. **Falco columbarius** Linn. Pigeon hawk.

Transient visitant; rather uncommon. Apr., Sept.—Nov. Usually seen near the edges of woods or along the border of lakes and streams. Reported as breeding near Buffalo—Berg. p. 10; and Naples—Short, p. 11. Injurious; feeds mostly on small birds.

360. **Falco sparverius** Linn. American sparrow hawk.

Summer resident; common. March 15—Nov. 1. Occasionally remains all winter. Frequents isolated trees, telegraph poles and the borders of woods. Nest, in a hollow tree or a woodpecker's hole, 20–70 ft. from the ground; May 10–25; eggs 4–6. Mainly beneficial; food, insects, mice and birds.

364. **Pandion haliaetus carolinensis** (Gmel.) American osprey.

Transient visitant; fairly common. April 12—May 15; Sept. 15—Oct. 20. Occasionally seen throughout the summer. Found along the lakes and rivers. Often visits small ponds far inland. Feeds almost exclusively on fish.

Family **STRIGIDAE**. *Barn owls.*

365. **Strix pratincola** Bonap. American barn owl.

Summer visitant; rather rare. Reported from Navy Island, Niagara River.—Langille, p. 607. Buffalo, July 5, 1890—Auk 7, 400; also July 18, 1895—Auk 12, 393. Cincinnatus, Sept. 13, 1891—Auk 10, 301. Marcy, Sept., 1898–Auk 17, 177. Canandaigua, June 18, 1900.

Family **BUBONIDAE**. *Horned owls, etc.*

366. **Asio wilsonianus** (Less.) American long-eared owl.

Resident; fairly common. Frequents evergreen woods and dense swamps. Nest, usually in an old crow's or squirrel's nest. Mr. C. F. Stone found its nest in Potter Swamp, Yates County, May 16, 1898, the eggs just hatching. Eggs 3–6. Mainly beneficial.

367. **Asio accipitrinus** (Pall.) Short-eared owl.

Winter visitant; fairly common in November and April. Not known to breed, although specimens have been taken May 20 and August 8. Found in grassy swamps, usually in small companies. Quite active by day, but hunts mostly at twilight. Mainly beneficial, a large portion of its food being mice.

368. **Syrnium nebulosum** (Forst.) Barred owl.

Resident; common in the more wooded districts. Nest, in a hollow tree or old crow's nest; eggs 2–4. Not as beneficial as the screech owl, nor as injurious as the great horned owl.

370. **Scotiaptex cinerea** (Gmel.) Great gray owl.

Winter visitant; rare. Three records; Marcy and White Lake, Oneida Co., and Painted Post, Steuben Co., all in February. R. & B. p. 120. Auk 5, 110; also 12, 301.

372. **Nyctala acadica** (Gmel.) Saw-whet owl.

Resident; rather rare in Western New York. "Not very uncommon" in Oneida Co., where it breeds in deserted woodpeckers' holes, March and April—R. & B. p. 120. Also Auk 7, 230. Beneficial.

373. **Megascops asio** (Linn.) Screech owl.

Resident; common. Frequents woods, orchards and shade trees. Nest often built near the house in a hollow tree; April 1—25; eggs 4–6. Mostly beneficial; food principally mice and insects, but destroys some insectivorous birds.

375. **Bubo virginianus** (Gmel.) Great horned owl.

Resident; common in wooded districts. By day it is found among evergreens in swamps and rugged ravines. Nest, in an old hawk's or crow's nest; Feb. 20—March 15; eggs 2–3. Injurious; destroys poultry, grouse, rabbits, skunks, etc.

376. **Nyctea nyctea** (Linn.) Snowy owl.

Winter visitant; occasional. Oct. 20—March. Some winters it is common, e. g., 1876–77.

377a. **Surnia ulula caparoch** (Müll.) American hawk owl.

Winter visitant; rare. Naples, two instances of its occurrence—Short p. 11. Onondaga Co., three records—A. W. Perrior. Niagara Co., "rare winter visitor"—Davison. Clark's Mills, Oneida Co., 1885—R. & B. p. 122. Holly—Auk 16, 195. Gorham, Nov., 1875—O. & O. 6, 13.

Order **PSITTACI.** *Parrots, etc.*

Family **PSITTACIDAE.** *Parrots.*

382. **Conurus carolinensis** (Linn.) Carolina paroquet.

Now extinct in this region. Formerly, according to Audubon, this species ranged as far north as the southern shore of Lake Ontario. See also Auk, 1891, pp. 369–379.

Order **COCCYGES.** *Cuckoos, etc.*

Family **CUCULIDAE.** *Cuckoos, etc.*

387. **Coccyzus americanus** (Linn.) Yellow-billed cuckoo.

Summer resident; fairly common. May 10—Sept. 15. Frequents groves, hedgerows and thickets, especially on the borders of swamps and streams. Nest, near the ground in a thick bush or vine; June 10–30; eggs 3–5, usually laid at intervals of a few days. Beneficial, fond of tent caterpillars.

388. **Coccyzus erythrophthalmus** (Wils.) Black-billed cuckoo.

Summer resident; common. May 10—Sept. 25. Found in groves, orchards and hedgerows. Nest, a few feet from the ground in a thick bush; June 1–30; eggs 2–5. Beneficial like the preceding.

Family **ALCEDINIDAE.** *Kingfishers.*

390. **Ceryle alcyon** (Linn.) Belted kingfisher.

Summer resident; common. Apr. 6—Nov. 1. Occasionally seen in winter. Found along streams and the shores of lakes and ponds. Nest, in a bank at the end of a hole 5–8 feet in length; Apr. 15—May 20; eggs 5–7. Destructive to young fish and tadpoles.

Order **PICI.** *Woodpeckers, etc.*

Family **PICIDAE.** *Woodpeckers.*

393. **Dryobates villosus** (Linn.) Hairy woodpecker.

Resident; fairly common. Frequents woodlands; sometimes visits orchards and shade trees. Nest, excavated in a dead limb or stub; Apr. 20—May 25; eggs 4–5. Beneficial, like all the woodpeckers, by destroying grubs, beetles, etc.

394c. **Dryobates pubescens medianus** (Swains.) Downy woodpecker.

Resident; common. Frequents woodlands and orchards. Nest, in a dead limb, 15–50 feet from the ground; Apr. 25—May 30; eggs 4–5.

400. **Picoides arcticus** (Swains.) Arctic three-toed woodpecker.

Winter visitant; rare. Tully, Feb. 27, 1880; and Syracuse, Dec. 25, 1883—Auk 7, 206. Ithaca, winter of 1895–96—L. A. Fuertes. Orleans County, 3 records—J. A. Davison.

402. **Sphyrapicus varius** (Linn.) Yellow-bellied sapsucker.

Transient visitant; common. Apr. 10—May 15; Sept. 15—Oct. 20. Occasional summer resident. Reported as breeding in Cayuga, Yates and Oneida Counties. Found in woods, orchards and shade trees during migration. Often does harm by girdling young trees to feed on the sap, 50–100 holes through the bark in a single ring being not uncommon. Otherwise beneficial.

405a. **Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola** Bangs. Northern pileated woodpecker.

Resident; occasionally found in the wildest and most secluded hemlock woods, especially in the counties of Erie, Cattaraugus and Allegany. According to Mr. Ottomar Reinecke it breeds in Tonawanda Swamp. At Springville I have known of only four birds of this species captured in ten years.

406. **Melanerpes erythrocephalus** (Linn.) Red-headed woodpecker.

Summer resident; common. May 5—Oct. 1. When beechnuts are abundant this species always remains throughout the year; otherwise migrates as above stated. Frequents woodlands, groves and telegraph poles. Nest, in a dry stub; May 15—June 20; eggs 4–5. Fond of cherries, berries and apples, but mostly beneficial.

409. **Melanerpes carolinus** (Linn.) Red-bellied woodpecker.

Resident, at least in Erie, Monroe and Ontario counties; not very uncommon. Found mostly in dry woodlands of beech and maple. Breeds, Springville, June, 1896. Also at Benton, May, 1898—Burdette Wright.

412a. **Colaptes auratus luteus** Bangs Northern flicker.

Summer resident; abundant. Apr. 10—Oct. 20. Occasionally found in winter. Frequents orchards and groves, often feeding on the ground in open fields and pastures. Nest, excavated in a dry limb or stub, 10–70 feet from the ground; May 10—June 30; eggs 5–7. Beneficial; destroys ants, grubs and beetles. Its fruit diet is mostly confined to wild cherries, poke berries, woodbine, etc.

Order **MACROCHIRES.** *Goatsuckers, swifts, etc.*

Family **CAPRIMULGIDAE.** *Goatsuckers, etc.*

417. **Antrostomus vociferus** (Wils.) Whip-poor-will.

Summer resident ; fairly common in secluded glens and woodlands. May 2—Sept. 15. Beneficial.

420. **Chordeiles virginianus** (Gmel.) Nighthawk.

Summer resident ; often seen in large towns and cities. May 10—Sept. 25. Common in August and Sept. about wide fields and open woods. Seen circling in air at early evening. Nest, usually on flat roof of large buildings ; eggs 2. Beneficial.

Family **MICROPODIDAE.** *Swifts.*

423. **Chaetura pelagica** (Linn.) Chimney swift.

Summer resident ; abundant. Apr. 25—Sept. 30. Practically seen only in the air. Nest, in chimney, rarely in gable of barn ; May 15—July 10 ; eggs 4–5. Beneficial.

Family **TROCHILIDAE.** *Hummingbirds.*

428. **Trochilus colubris** Linn. Ruby-throated hummingbird.

Summer resident ; common. May 10—Sept. 10. Found in dooryards, orchards and woods. Nest, on limb of apple, maple, beech or tamarack tree, 8–40 feet from the ground ; June 5—July 20 ; eggs 2. Beneficial.

Order **PASSERES.** *Perching birds.*

Family **TYRANNIDAE.** *Tyrant flycatchers.*

444. **Tyrannus tyrannus** (Linn) Kingbird.

Summer resident ; abundant. May 1—Sept. 1. Frequents orchards, fields and roadsides. Nest, usually in apple tree or thorn bush ; May 20—June 15 ; eggs 3–5. Mostly beneficial, sometimes destroys bees, but mostly drones.

452. **Myiarchus crinitus** (Linn.) Crested flycatcher.

Summer resident ; fairly common. May 6—Aug. 20. Found in groves and woodlands. Nest, in hollow tree or stump, or deserted woodpecker's hole ; May 30—June 15 ; eggs 4.

456. **Sayornis phoebe** (Lath.) Phoebe.

Summer resident; abundant. Apr. 5—Oct. 15. Found about dooryards and in vicinity of streams. Nest, in porches, eaves, sheds, bridges or overhanging banks; Apr. 20—June 15; two broods; eggs 3–5. Beneficial, like all the flycatchers.

459. **Contopus borealis** (Swains.) Olive-sided flycatcher.

Transient visitant; rare. Canandaigua Lake, Oct. 22, 1898. Orchard Park, 1885—Berg. p. 13. Lockport, "rare"—Davison. Penn Yan—Aub. p. 23.

461. **Contopus virens** (Linn.) Wood pewee.

Summer resident; abundant. May 15—Sept. 1. Found in groves, orchards and woodlands. Nest, saddled on limb of apple tree, hemlock or maple, June 5—July 20; eggs, 3–4.

463. **Empidonax flaviventris** Baird Yellow-bellied flycatcher.

Transient visitant; uncommon. Rare summer resident. Tully Lake, summer of 1884—A. W. Perrior, reporting the observation of J. A. Dakin. Buffalo, "breeds"—Ottomar Reinecke. Lockport, "rare"—Davison. Oneida Co., breeds, June 24, 1885—R. & B. p. 126. Hulberton, Orleans Co., May 26, 1890—Auk 16, 195.

465. **Empidonax virescens** (Vieill.) Green-crested flycatcher.

Summer resident; rather uncommon. May 12—August. Syracuse, tolerably common—A. W. Perrior. Auburn, "breeds"—Aub. p. 23. Buffalo, "breeds"—Ottomar Reinecke. Lockport, rare, nest found June 14, 1887—Davison. Ithaca, June 4, 1899—T. L. Hankinson.

466a. **Empidonax traillii alnorum** Brewst. Alder flycatcher.

Summer resident; rather uncommon. May 10—Aug. Reported as not uncommon and breeding at Buffalo, Ithaca, Auburn and Utica. The last record of its breeding is at Penn Yan, July 22, 1900, eggs hatching—Verdi Burtch.

467. **Empidonax minimus** Baird Least flycatcher.

Summer resident; common. May 6—Aug. 20. Found in orchards and groves. Nest, in apple tree or maple tree, May 20—June 30; eggs, 3–5.

Family **ALAUDIDAE.** *Larks.*

474. **Otocoris alpestris** (Linn.) Horned lark.

Winter visitant; fairly common. Nov.—Mar. Associates with the prairie horned lark.

474b. **Otocoris alpestris praticola** Hensh. Prairie horned lark.

Resident; abundant in spring and fall. Feb. 20—Apr. 10; Sept. 20—Nov. 10. Not common in winter. Found in meadows and plowed fields. Breeds Mar. 10—Apr. 10. Second brood often reared in May. Half-fledged young reported at Buffalo in February, —see "Forest and Stream," 14, 489. Eggs, 4. Beneficial.

Family **CORVIDAE.** *Crows, jays, magpies, etc.*

477. **Cyanocitta cristata** (Linn.) Blue jay.

Resident; common in wooded districts. In fall and winter often visits orchards and cornfields. Nest, in a small evergreen tree, Apr. 1—May 10; eggs, 4–6. Injurious from its destruction of eggs and young of insectivorous birds.

486a. **Corvus corax principalis** Ridgw. Northern raven.

Rare or accidental visitant. Skeleton found in Wayne Co., 1875, is reported in the Auburn List. Specimen shot on Canandaigua Lake about 1885 is in the possession of Dr. Lot D. Sutherland of Canandaigua.

488. **Corvus americanus** Aud. American crow.

Resident; abundant. In winter they roost in immense rookeries; one near Canandaigua is frequented by many thousands; by day scattering over widely extended country. Nest, 15–70 feet from the ground; Apr. 1—May 15; eggs, 4–6. Does much good in the destruction of cut-worms, May beetles, grasshoppers, etc., but more harm, not merely in injuring newly planted crops, ripening grain, green peas, early apples, etc., but principally in destroying the eggs and young of smaller insectivorous birds.

Family **ICTERIDAE.** *Blackbirds, orioles, etc.*

494. **Dolichonyx oryzivorus** (Linn.) Bobolink.

Summer resident; common. May 4—Sept. 15. Frequents meadows in early summer; in fall, grassy swamps. Here it does not gather in the large flocks seen further south. Nest, on the ground, in the thick grass; May 20—June 10; eggs 4–6. Beneficial with us, from destruction of insects and weed seeds.

495. **Molothrus ater** (Bodd.) Cowbird.

Summer resident; abundant. Mar. 20—Oct. 25. Occasional in winter. Found in pastures, orchards and hedgerows. In autumn gregarious like all blackbirds, feeding in grain fields and meadows. Entirely parasitic, a variety of hosts being selected, varying in size from yellow warbler to mourning dove. Warblers, vireos and the chipping sparrow usually chosen. This bird is a menace to the increase of our smaller insectivorous birds.

498. **Agelaius phoeniceus** (Linn.) Red-winged blackbird.

Summer resident; abundant. Mar. 10—Nov. 10. Frequents swamps and lowland pastures. Nest, over the water in the sedge grass or low bush; May 3—June 15; eggs 4–5. Large flocks in fall do much damage to the ripening grain; otherwise beneficial.

501. **Sturnella magna** (Linn.) Meadowlark.

Summer resident; common. Mar. 12—Nov. 20. Occasional in winter. Found in meadows, pastures and swamps. Nest, concealed in the grass; May 10—July 10 (probably a second brood); eggs 4–5. Beneficial.

506. **Icterus spurius** (Linn.) Orchard oriole.

Summer resident; rather uncommon. May 15—Aug. Reported from Holly, Gaines, Chili, Cayuga, Ithaca, Utica, and Port Byron. Has bred at Lakeside Park—Auk 16, 195; Buffalo—Ottomar Reinecke; Montezuma, May 27, 1899—Burdette Wright; Hamilton, May 26, 1899—Geo. C. Embody.

507. **Icterus galbula** (Linn.) Baltimore oriole.

Summer resident; abundant. May 3—Sept. 1. Frequents orchards and shade trees. Nest, usually suspended from the drooping branches of an elm, or the twigs of an apple or maple tree, 10–40 feet from the ground; May 15—June 10; eggs 4–6. Mainly beneficial, but sometimes destroys fruit buds, green peas and small fruits.

508. **Icterus bullocki** (Swains.) Bullock's oriole.

Accidental visitant. This western species was taken at Onondaga Valley, May 17, 1879, by J. A. Dakin—A. W. Perrior.

509. **Scolecophagus carolinus** (Müll.) Rusty blackbird.

Transient visitant; abundant in the fall; fairly common in the spring. April 1–30; Sept. 10—Nov. 15. Practically confined to the vicinity of water, and wades almost as well as any snipe.

511b. **Quiscalus quiscula aeneus** (Ridgw.) Bronzed grackle.

Summer resident; abundant. Mar. 12—Nov. 10. Feeds in pastures, plowed fields and along the borders of ponds and streams. Nest, usually in evergreens, often several in the same tree. Apr. 20—June 1. I have found the nest of this species in a deserted woodpecker's hole; eggs 4–5. Often destructive to newly planted corn and ripening grain.

Family **FRINGILLIDAE**. *Finches, sparrows, etc.*

514. **Coccothraustes vespertinus** (Coop.) Evening grosbeak.

Winter visitant; rare and irregular in occurrence. Reported from Buffalo, Medina, Lockport, Brockport, Gaines, Chili, Naples, Wayland and Ithaca in the winter of 1889–1890; from Brant and Buffalo, winter of 1886–87 (as late as Apr. 15); and from Marcellus, July 8, 1882—Auk, Oct., 1888; also at Clinton—Egbert Bagg.

515. **Pinicola enucleator canadensis** (Cab.) Pine grosbeak.

Winter visitant; like crossbills, of irregular occurrence. Found in small flocks feeding on fruit of mountain ash, black ash, tamarack, etc. Springville, Dec. 30, 1882. Lockport, Feb. 29, 1883—Davison. Bristol, Dec. 21–30, 1895. Yates Co., Mar. 15, 1896—Verdi Burtch. "Common, winter of 1895–96"—Short, p. 14.

517. **Carpodacus purpureus** (Gmel.) Purple finch.

Summer resident; fairly common; common as transient visitant. Mar. 25—Nov. 5. Found in orchards and groves. Nest, usually in evergreens 10–20 feet from the ground; May 10—June 15; eggs 3-5.

521. **Loxia curvirostra minor** (Brehm) American crossbill.

Winter visitant; irregular, but often fairly common. Nov.—May 12. Accidental in summer; Lockport, June 8 and July 28, 1888—Davison. Found among coniferous trees in small flocks.

522. **Loxia leucoptera** Gmel. White-winged crossbill.

Winter visitant; irregular. Found in flocks, feeding on seeds of coniferous trees. Auburn, Dec. 24, 1878—Aub. p. 17; Springville, Dec. 28, 1882; Holly, Feb., 1888—Auk 16, 195; Benton Centre, Feb. 28, 1897; also Penn Yan, Feb. 4—Apr. 19, 1900—Verdi Burtch.

528. **Acanthis linaria** (Linn.) Redpoll.

Winter visitant; of irregular occurrence. Cayuga Co., common, fall and winter of 1878–1879; Erie Co., common, winter of 1880-1881, Nov. 25—Apr. 6. Some years not found at all. Occurs in flocks, feeding on seeds of the birch, alder and weeds.

529. **Astragalinus tristis** (Linn.) American goldfinch.

Resident; abundant in summer, of irregular distribution in winter. Found in gardens, fields, orchards and hedgerows; swamps in winter. The latest of our birds to breed; July 5—Aug. 10. Nest, in bush or low tree; eggs 4-5. Beneficial.

533. **Spinus pinus** (Wils.) Pine siskin.

Winter visitant; rather irregular in distribution; sometimes abundant and sometimes not seen for years in a given locality. Nov. —Apr.

534. **Passerina nivalis** (Linn.) Snowflake.

Winter visitant; some years abundant. Oct. 25—Mar. 15. Travels in flocks, feeding on weed seeds in the open field.

536. **Calcarius lapponicus** (Linn.) Lapland longspur.

Winter visitant; rare. Several records. The last, Canandaigua, Jan. 27, 1898. Found in company with snowflakes.

540. **Pooecetes gramineus** (Gmel.) Vesper sparrow.

Summer resident; abundant. Apr. 2—Nov. 1. Frequents open fields and roadsides. Nest, on the ground among the grass; May 2—June 30; two broods; eggs 4-5. Beneficial, like all our native sparrows.

542a. **Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna** (Wils.) Savanna sparrow.

Summer resident; common. Apr. 10—Oct. 20. Found in open fields, prefers lower meadows than the vesper sparrow. Nest, on the ground among the thick grass, May 5—July 15; two broods; eggs, 3–5.

546. **Ammodramus savannarum passerinus** (Wils.) Grasshopper sparrow.

Summer resident; fairly common among rolling sand-hills, but by no means of general distribution. May 18—Oct. 5. Nest found at Maplewood, Monroe Co., June 1, 1893—Short, p. 15. Also at Phelps and Chili.

547. **Ammodramus henslowii** (Aud.) Henslow's sparrow.

Summer resident; rare. Syracuse, June 30, 1887—Auk 4, 350.

548. **Ammodramus leconteii** (Aud.) Leconte's sparrow.

Transient visitant; rare. Ithaca, Oct. 11, 1897—Auk 15, 189.

549. 1. **Ammodramus nelsoni** (Allen) Nelson's sparrow.

Transient visitant; rarely detected in its marshy habitat. Utica, Oct. 12, 1883—R. & B. p. 131. Canandaigua, Oct. 7, 1895. Hamilton, Oct. 8, 1898—George C. Embody.

549. 1a. **Ammodramus nelsoni subvirgatus** (Dwight) Acadian sharp-tailed sparrow.

Transient visitant; rarely seen. Penn Yan, Oct. 7, 1896—Auk 14, 93. Ithaca, Oct., 1897, several observed—L. A. Fuertes.

554. **Zonotrichia leucophrys** (Forst.) White-crowned sparrow.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May 5–25; Sept. 20—Oct. 15. Frequents hedgerows and shrubbery.

558. **Zonotrichia albicollis** (Gmel.) White-throated sparrow.

Transient visitant; abundant. Apr. 24—May 12; Sept. 15—Oct. 30. Found in scattered companies among briers and shrubbery.

559. **Spizella monticola** (Gmel.) Tree sparrow.

Winter visitant; abundant, especially in late fall and early spring. Oct. 20—Apr. 25. Found in small companies among weeds and shrubbery, along the edges of woods and swamps.

560. **Spizella socialis** (Wils.) Chipping sparrow.

Summer resident; abundant. Apr. 12—Oct. 25. Frequents orchards and shade trees. Nest, few feet from ground, in porch vines, shade trees, etc.; eggs 4–5.

563. **Spizella pusilla** (Wils.) Field sparrow.

Summer resident; fairly common. Apr. 10—Nov. 1. Found in bushy hillside pastures and open woods. Nest, on or near the ground; May 15—June 20; eggs 4–5.

567. **Junco hyemalis** (Linn.) Slate-colored junco.

Transient visitant; abundant. Mar. 25—Apr. 20; Sept. 25—Nov. 20. Occasional resident. Breeds in higher and cooler localities, regularly at Springville and Olean; May 10—June 15. Nest, in mixed woodlands on mossy banks; eggs 4.

581. **Melospiza fasciata** (Gmel.) Song sparrow.

Summer resident; abundant. Rare in winter. Mar. 10—Nov. 12. Frequents gardens, shrubbery, edges of fields and borders of streams. Nest, on or near the ground; May 1—July 20; two or three broods reared; eggs 4–5. Beneficial by destroying noxious seeds and insects.

583. **Melospiza lincolnii** (Aud.) Lincoln's sparrow.

Transient visitant; apparently rare. Last records: Ithaca, May 12, 1899—L. A. Fuertes; and Buffalo, Oct. 27, 1900—James Savage. Breeds in Herkimer Co.—Bul. Nutt. Orn. Club, 6, 246; also R. & B. p. 132.

584. **Melospiza georgiana** (Lath.) Swamp sparrow.

Summer resident; common. Apr. 15—Nov. 10. Frequents grass and tangled shrubbery of the marshes. Nest, on or near the ground; May 15—June 10; eggs 4–5.

585. **Passerella iliaca** (Merr.) Fox sparrow.

Transient visitant; fairly common. Mar. 25—Apr. 18; Oct. 10—Nov. 10.

587. **Pipilo erythrophthalmus** (Linn.) Towhee.

Summer resident; fairly common in bushy pastures and "slashings." Apr. 15—Oct. 20. Nest, on the ground at the foot of a small bush or stump; June 1–30; eggs 4.

593. **Cardinalis cardinalis** (Linn.) Cardinal.

Occasional visitant from the south; several instances recorded. Lockport, May 10, 1883; also twice in January—J. L. Davison. Onondaga Co., two records—A. W. Perrior. Bluff Point, Keuka Lake—James Flahive. Buffalo—Berg. p. 15.

595. **Zamelodia ludoviciana** (Linn.) Rose-breasted grosbeak.

Summer resident; fairly common in moist or swampy woods. May 7—Sept. 15. Nest, in a bush or tree, 8–20 feet from the ground; May 15—June 20; eggs 3–5, usually 4.

598. **Cyanospiza cyanea** (Linn.) Indigo bunting.

Summer resident; common. May 10—Sept. 30. Frequents the borders of woods, berry-patches and copses. Nest, in a low bush; May 30—July 20; two broods; eggs 3–5.

604. **Spiza americana** (Gmel.) Dickcissel.

Accidental summer visitant. Small flock seen at Tully in 1883 —A. W. Perrior.

Family **TANAGRIDAE**. *Tanagers.*

608. **Piranga erythromelas** Vieill. Scarlet tanager.

Summer resident ; fairly common in woodlands. May 7—Sept. 30. Nest, on a horizontal limb 10–50 feet from the ground, May 20 —June 15 ; eggs, 3–4.

610. **Piranga rubra** (Linn.) Summer tanager.

Summer visitant ; accidental. Two birds of this species recorded at Olean by Mr. W. V. Smith.

Family **HIRUNDINIDAE**. *Swallows.*

611. **Progne subis** (Linn.) Purple martin.

Summer resident ; fairly common about towns and cities. Apr. 18—Aug. 30. Nest, in martin boxes or about the cornices of tall buildings ; May 15—June 20. This species is diminishing in numbers, due to the occupation of its nesting sites by the English sparrows. Beneficial like all the swallows.

612. **Petrochelidon lunifrons** (Say) Cliff swallow.

Summer resident ; common. Apr. 24—Sept. 8. Nests, almost invariably in the eaves of a large barn, in communities of 5–100 ; May 14—July 10 ; eggs 4–5 ; sometimes two broods. Before the autumn migration this species and the barn swallow, together with a few of other species, gather in countless numbers at chosen spots to roost in low willows. Near Springville is such a swallow roost. It is most populous about Aug. 20. The birds gather at sunset and scatter again at daybreak.

613. **Hirundo erythrogaster** Bodd. Barn swallow.

Summer resident ; abundant. Apr. 15—Sept. 12. Migrates mostly by day. Frequents barns and sheds. Nest, on beams or rafters, sometimes under the eaves ; May 5—July 30 ; two broods ; eggs 4–6.

614. **Tachycineta bicolor** (Vieill.) Tree swallow.

Summer resident ; fairly common. Apr. 2—Sept. 28. Often abundant in April and September. Migrates by day in large companies.

Nest, in a hollow stump, tree or bird-box ; May 25—June 15 ; eggs 5. More fond of living near the water than all other swallows, except the rough-winged species.

616. **Clivicola riparia** (Linn.) Bank swallow.

Summer resident ; abundant. Apr. 21—Aug. 25. Breeds, usually, in large communities in sandbanks ; May 15—June 20 ; eggs 4–6.

617. **Stelgidopteryx sterripennis** (Aud.) Rough-winged swallow.

Summer resident ; rather uncommon. Apr. 25—Aug. 10. Breeds in small communities along the shaly banks of the "Finger Lakes" and sometimes in the sides of gravel pits. Fresh eggs found June 15 ; eggs 6–8.

Family **AMPELIDAE**. *Waxwings, etc.*

618. **Ampelis garrulus** Linn. Bohemian waxwing.

Winter visitant ; occasional. Reported from Buffalo, Lockport, Penn Yan, Syracuse and Utica. Last record, Syracuse, Feb. 10, 1899—E. H. Johonnot per A. W. Perrior.

619. **Ampelis cedrorum** (Vieill.) Cedar waxwing.

Resident ; common. Somewhat erratic in winter, but many flocks survive the coldest weather, feeding on cedar and mountain ash berries. Nest, in orchards and shade trees ; June 1-20 ; eggs 5.

Family **LANIIDAE**. *Shrikes.*

621. **Lanius borealis** Vieill. Northern shrike.

Winter visitant ; fairly common. Oct. 25—Apr. 12. Frequents the borders of woods and isolated trees in wide meadows and pastures. Often enters the city in quest of English sparrows. Partly injurious, but the majority of its food is meadow mice.

622. **Lanius ludovicianus** Linn. Loggerhead shrike.

Summer resident ; fairly common. Mar. 25—Oct. 1. Frequents upland fields, pastures and hillsides, especially among scattered thorn-trees. Nest, in a low thorn-apple tree ; Apr. 20—May 15 ; eggs 4-6. A second brood (probably), June 30. Mostly beneficial.

622a. **Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides** (Swains.) White-rumped shrike.

What has been written about the preceding species may also be said of the white-rumped shrike, if the current descriptions of these species are to stand.

Family **VIREONIDAE**. *Vireos*.

624. **Vireo olivaceus** (Linn.) Red-eyed vireo.

Summer resident; abundant. May 11—Sept. 5. Found both in dooryards and woodlands. Nest, suspended from a twig about 5–10 feet from the ground; May 25—June 30; eggs 4. Like all the vireos, very beneficial.

626. **Vireo philadelphicus** (Cass.) Philadelphia vireo.

Transient visitant; rare in Ontario and Monroe counties. Onondaga Co., not common—A. W. Perrior. Niagara Co., rather rare—J. L. Davison. Buffalo, rare migrant—Berg. p. 17.

627. **Vireo gilvus** (Vieill.) Warbling vireo.

Summer resident; common. May 4—Sept. 15. Frequents shade trees, orchards and groves. Nest, usually in an apple or maple tree, 12–20 feet from the ground; May 18—June 10; eggs 3–4.

628. **Vireo flavifrons** Vieill. Yellow-throated vireo.

Transient visitant; common. Summer resident; occasional. May 5—Sept. 1. Nest, on a branch about 10–30 feet from the ground; May 25—June 15; eggs 4.

629. **Vireo solitarius** (Wils.) Blue-headed vireo.

Transient visitant; uncommon. May 5-30, Sept. 1-20. Sometimes found in summer above the 1,500-foot line of the Alleghany foot-hills.

629b. **Vireo solitarius plumbeus** (Coues) Plumbeous vireo.

Accidental visitant. One record for central New York, Peterboro, Madison Co., Sept. 24, 1893—Auk, Jan. 1894, 79.

631. **Vireo noveboracensis** (Gmel.) White-eyed vireo.

Summer resident; rare. Onondaga Co., "rare"—A. W. Perrior. Buffalo, "rare migrant"—Berg. p. 17. Penn Yan—Aub. p. 16. Breeds near Lockport—Lang. p. 254.

Family **MNIOTILTIDAE.** *Wood warblers.*

636. **Mniotilta varia** (Linn.) Black and white warbler.

Transient visitant; fairly common. Occasional summer resident. Apr. 28—Aug. 20. Found in woodlands, especially along the gullies of the "Finger Lakes."

637. **Protonotaria citrea** (Bodd.) Prothonotary warbler.

Accidental visitant. Buffalo, "rare migrant—*Chas. Linden*,"—Berg. p. 17.

639. **Helmitherus vermivorus** (Gmel.) Worm-eating warbler.

Summer resident; rare. Breeds at Branchport, June, 1896—C. N. Davis; also 1899—C. F. Stone. Chili, occasional migrant—Short, p. 17. Penn Yan, occurs regularly—Aub. p. 10. Also Lang. p. 604.

641. **Helminthophila pinus** (Linn.) Blue-winged warbler.

Transient visitant; rare. Reported in Auburn List, p. 10. Also in Bergtold's List, p. 17. Lockport, July 21, 1889—Davison. Elmira, May 22, 1867—Gregg, p. 21.

642. **Helminthophila chrysoptera** (Linn.) Golden-winged warbler.

Transient visitant; rare. Penn Yan, May, 1872—Aub., p. 11. Onondaga Valley, May, 1879—A. D. Brainard per A. W. Perrior. Buffalo, rare—Berg. p. 17. Elmira, May 22, 1867—Gregg, p. 21. Summer resident at Chili, Medina and Naples—Short, p. 17.

645. **Helminthophila rubricapilla** (Wils.) Nashville warbler.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May 4–16. Found in open woodlands, mostly among deciduous trees. Rare summer resident at Chili—Short, p. 17. Also at Holland Patent—R. & B. p. 137.

646. **Helminthophila celata** (Say) Orange-crowned warbler.

Transient visitant; rare. Syracuse, Oct. 2, 1886—Auk 4, 350. Utica, Sept. 16, 1880—R. & B. p. 137.

647. **Helminthophila peregrina** (Wils.) Tennessee warbler.

Transient visitant; rather rare. Auburn, Sept. 18, 1878—Aub. p. 11. Utica, Sept. 30, 1879—R. & B. p. 137. Lockport, Oct. 31, 1880—Davison. Ithaca, May, 1895—L. A. Fuertes. Chili, rare summer resident—Short, p. 17.

648a. **Compsothlypis americana usneae** Brewst. Northern parula warbler.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May 10–30; Sept. 1–20. Found in orchards and woodlands. "Common summer resident"—Aub. p. 10, also R. & B. p. 137. "Rare summer resident"—Short, p. 18.

650. **Dendroica tigrina** (Gmel.) Cape May warbler.

Transient visitant; uncommon. Syracuse, tolerably common—A. W. Perrior. Ithaca, May 10, 1899—L. A. Fuertes. Buffalo, rare migrant—Berg. p. 17. Penn Yan—Aub. p. 12. Oneida Co.—R. & B. p. 137.

652. **Dendroica aestiva** (Gmel.) Yellow warbler.

Summer resident; abundant. May 1—Sept. 25. Found in gardens, orchards and edges of groves. Nest, usually 5–8 feet from the ground; eggs 4–5. Beneficial like all the warblers.

654. **Dendroica caerulescens** (Gmel.) Black-throated blue warbler.

Transient visitant; common. May 10–25; Sept. 15—Oct. 12. Occasional summer resident; found breeding near Buffalo, Springville, Utica and Branchport. Nest placed amidst dense undergrowth; June 1–15; eggs 3–5.

655. **Dendroica coronata** (Linn.) Myrtle warbler.

Transient visitant; abundant. Apr. 24—May 18; Sept. 15—Oct. 25. According to Mr. Ottmar Reinecke it breeds near Buffalo. Usually found in small companies, frequenting thickets and woodlands.

657. **Dendroica maculosa** (Gmel.) Magnolia warbler.

Transient visitant; common. Occasional summer resident. May 12—Sept. 25. Frequents mixed woodlands and found breeding at Springville, June 1, 1895; also Yates Co., June 4, 1899—C. N. Davis.

658. **Dendroica rara** Wils. Cerulean warbler.

Summer resident; locally not uncommon. May 12—?. Breeds near Buffalo, Lockport, Chili, Penn Yan, Seneca River and Oneida. Auk 5, 430; also 17, 178.

659. **Dendroica pensylvanica** (Linn.) Chestnut-sided warbler.

Summer resident; common. May 8—Sept. 5. Found in thickets. and edges of woods. Nest, in a low bush, usually in berry patches; May 15—June 10; eggs 3–4. Second brood sometimes reared, July 5.

660. **Dendroica castanea** (Wils.) Bay-breasted warbler.

Transient visitant; common in the spring of 1897 and 1898. Usually of fairly common occurrence. May 12–28; Sept. 15–30.

661. **Dendroica striata** (Forst.) Black-poll warbler.

Transient visitant; common. May 21—June 5; Sept. 10—Oct. 15. Found in orchards and groves.

662. **Dendroica blackburniae** (Gmel.) Blackburnian warbler.

Transient visitant; common. Occasional summer resident. May 8—Sept. 25. Breeds in the higher and cooler forests of hemlock, birch and maple, Springville, June 1, 1895; also in Tonawanda Swamp—Langille.

667. **Dendroica virens** (Gmel.) Black-throated green warbler.

Summer resident; fairly common. May 5—Oct. 15. Found in moist, mixed woodlands. Nest, 20–40 feet from the ground, usually in hemlock trees; June 1–20; eggs 4.

671. **Dendroica vigorsii** (Aud.) Pine warbler.

Transient visitant; uncommon. Ithaca, "not rare in spring and fall"—L. A. Fuertes. Lockport, "rare"—J. L. Davison. Syracuse, "rare"—A. W. Perrior. Breeds at Oneida Lake, 1889—Egbert Bagg.

672. **Dendroica palmarum** (Gmel.) Palm warbler.

Transient visitant; rather rare. Has been taken at Buffalo, Penn Yan, Lockport, and Utica. Last records, Holly, May 12, 1888—Auk 16, 195. Utica, several taken—Egbert Bagg.

672a. **Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea** Ridgw. Yellow palm warbler.

Transient visitant; uncommon. Apr. 18—May 10; Sept. 20—Oct. 15. Found among bushes and low trees, often feeding on the ground. Ithaca, "not uncommon in early spring"—L. A. Fuertes. Syracuse, rare migrant—A. W. Perrior.

673. **Dendroica discolor** (Vieill.) Prairie warbler.

Summer visitant; accidental. Penn Yan, two specimens collected by James Flahive. DeKay says it is abundant along the shores of Lake Erie.

674. **Seiurus aurocapillus** (Linn.) Oven-bird.

Summer resident; abundant. May 4—Sept. 10. Found in all woodlands. Nest, on the ground, by a small bush or bunch of grass; May 20—June 10; eggs 4–5.

675. **Seiurus noveboracensis** (Gmel.) Water-thrush.

Transient visitant; fairly common. May 4–20: Aug. 1—Sept. 20. Found in swampy woods. According to Bergtold, Short and Bagg, this species breeds. I have never had the fortune to find it in the breeding season.

676. **Seiurus motacilla** (Vieill.) Louisiana water-thrush.

Summer resident; common in the gullies of the "Finger Lakes" and along many woodland streams. Apr. 20—Aug. 20. Nest, near the water among the ferns, roots and mosses; May 20—June 15; eggs 4–6.

677. **Geothlypis formosa** (Wils.) Kentucky warbler.

Transient visitant; rare. Not reported as yet in summer. Potter Swamp, Yates Co., Sept. 27, 1896—C. F. Stone. Chili, May, 1894—Short, p. 18.

678. **Geothlypis agilis** (Wils.) Connecticut warbler.

Transient visitant; uncommon. Cayuga Co., Sept. 7 and 17, 1878—Aub. p. 13. Yates Co., Sept. 17, 1896—Verdi Burtch. Utica, Sept. 18, 1880; Sept. 8, 1881—R. & B. p. 141. Chili, Aug. 1893—Short, p. 18. Penn Yan, Sept. 4, 5 and 8, 1900—Verdi Burtch.

679. **Geothlypis philadelphia** (Wils.) Mourning warbler.

Summer resident; fairly common. May 15—Sept. 20. Found in woodlands among brier patches and thickets. Nest, on or near the ground among ferns and briers; May 30—June 20; eggs 4.

681. **Geothlypis trichas** (Linn.) Maryland yellow-throat.

Summer resident; common. May 11—Oct. 10. Frequents swampy thickets. Nest, near the ground; May 25—June 15; eggs, 3–5.

683. **Icteria virens** (Linn.) Yellow-breasted chat.

Summer resident; rather rare. Has been taken at Lancaster, West Seneca, Shelby Centre, Penn Yan and Ithaca. Also found breeding at Chili, May 26, 1900—Oologist, Sept., 1892, and Short,

p. 19; Holland Patent, June 6, 1898—Auk 15, 331; Branchport, May 30, 1898, and June 13, 1899—Auk 16, 285; Penn Yan, July 8, 1900, second set and nearly ready to hatch—Verdi Burtch.

684. **Wilsonia mitrata** (Gmel.) Hooded warbler.

Summer resident; fairly common. May 12—Aug. 15. Found in rather dense woodlands, usually near the ground. Nest, in a low bush 18 inches from the ground; June 1–20; eggs 3–4.

685. **Wilsonia pusilla** (Wils.) Wilson's warbler.

Transient visitant; uncommon. May 10—30. Sept. 1—20. Frequents bushes and lower portions of trees.

686. **Wilsonia canadensis** (Linn.) Canadian warbler.

Summer resident of the higher and cooler districts. Common transient visitant. May 8—Sept. 15. Breeds in mixed woodlands (hemlock, beech, maple and birch) amid dense undergrowth. Nest, on or near the ground; May 30—June 10; eggs 4.

687. **Setophaga ruticilla** (Linn.) American redstart.

Summer resident; fairly common. May 10—Sept. 18. Migrates by night. Found in groves and woodlands. Nest, in a bush or on a low limb, usually in maples or beeches; May 20—June 15; eggs 4. Beneficial.

Family **MOTACILLIDAE**. *Wagtails.*

697. **Anthus pensilvanicus** (Lath.) American pipit.

Transient visitant; fairly common, especially in autumn. Sept. 25—Nov. 10; Apr.—May 15. Often seen migrating by day in small companies. Found in low meadows and on marshy shores in company with sandpipers and plover.

Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**. *Wrens, thrashers, etc.*

703. **Mimus polyglottos** (Linn.) Mockingbird.

Summer visitant; accidental. Buffalo, two records—James Savage. Olean—W. V. Smith.

704. **Galeoscoptes carolinensis** (Linn.) Catbird.

Summer resident; abundant. May 5—Sept. 30. Migrates by night. Found in gardens, hedges and thickets. Nest, in low, thick bush; May 15—July 5; 2 broods; eggs 3–5. Mostly beneficial.

705. **Harporhynchus rufus** (Linn.) Brown thrasher.

Summer resident ; fairly common. May 1—Oct. 10. Migrates by night. Found in bushy pastures and about copses and borders of woods. Nest, in a low, thick bush ; eggs 3–5 ; May 15—June 20. Beneficial.

718. **Thryothorus ludovicianus** (Lath.) Carolina wren.

Summer resident ; rare. Ithaca, "regular summer resident. Breeds"—L. A. Fuertes. Buffalo, Nov. 5, 1894—James Savage. Tully, Aug.—Dec., 1892—J. A. Dakin. Batavia, Dec. 24, 1894—Short, p. 19.

721. **Troglodytes aëdon** Vieill. House wren.

Summer resident ; formerly common, now becoming rare in many places. May 4—Sept. 20. Found in gardens, orchards and woods. Nest, in bird-boxes or hollow stumps ; May 15—July 5 ; eggs 5–9. Beneficial.

722. **Anorthura hiemalis** (Vieill.) Winter wren.

Transient visitant ; fairly common. Apr. 8—May 12. Sept. 25—Nov. 30. Migrates by night. Found in gardens and forests, among the shrubbery and brush piles, usually near water. Breeds at Ithaca, according to F. H. King, Bul. Mut. Orn. Club 3, 195; and Bergen Swamp—James Savage.

724. **Cistothorus stellaris** (Licht.) Short-billed marsh wren.

Summer resident ; apparently uncommon. Last date, Ithaca, Oct. 15, 1898—T. L. Hankinson. I have never found its nest, but according to the Buffalo, Chili, Auburn and Utica lists it breeds.

725. **Cistothorus palustris** (Wils.) Long-billed marsh wren.

Summer resident ; common. May 10—Oct. 20. Migrates by night. Found in reedy bogs and marshes. Nest, suspended in the tall grass; May 30—June 25 ; 1 brood ; eggs 5–8. Beneficial.

Family **CERTHIIDAE**. *Creepers.*

726. **Certhia familiaris fusca** (Barton) Brown creeper.

Transient visitant ; common. Mar. 15—May 1; Oct. 1—Nov. 10. Fairly common in winter. Occasional summer resident. Found breeding at Buffalo by Ottomar Reinecke. Occurs in orchards, shade trees and woods. Beneficial.

Family **PARIDAE**. *Nuthatches and tits.*

727. **Sitta carolinensis** Lath. White-breasted nuthatch.

Resident ; abundant. Found in orchards and woodlands. Nest, in hollow tree ; Apr. 18—May 15 ; 1 brood ; eggs 6–9. Beneficial.

728. **Sitta canadensis** Linn. Red-breasted Nuthatch.

Winter visitant ; fairly common. Oct. 1—Mar. 30. Occurs mostly in secluded woodlands. Breeds at Buffalo,—Berg. p. 20 ; at Holland Patent—Auk 7, 230.

729. **Sitta pusilla** Lath. Brown-headed nuthatch.

Summer visitant ; accidental. Elmira, May 24, 1888—Auk 5, 432.

731. **Parus bicolor** Linn. Tufted titmouse.

Accidental visitor from the south. Holly, March 17, 1899,—Auk 16, 196. Buffalo—Berg. p. 20. Elmira—Gregg p. 24.

735. **Parus atricapillus** Linn. Chickadee.

Resident ; abundant. Found in trees and shrubbery. Nest, in hollow stump or tree ; Apr. 18—May 25. Eggs 6–8. Beneficial.

736. **Parus carolinensis** Aud. Carolina Chickadee.

Accidental visitant. Lancaster—Berg. p. 20.

Family **SYLVIIDAE**. *Warblers, kinglets, gnatcatchers.*

748. **Regulus satrapa** Licht. Golden-crowned kinglet.

Transient visitant ; common. Occasionally found in winter. Oct. 1—Apr. 30. Migrates by night. Found in orchards, groves and woodlands.

749. **Regulus calendula** (Linn.) Ruby-crowned kinglet.

Transient visitant ; common. Apr. 15—May 7 ; Oct. 10—Nov. 1. Migrates by night. Found in copses and woodlands. Beneficial.

751. **Polioptila caerulea** (Linn.) Blue-gray gnatcatcher.

Summer resident ; rare. Canandaigua, June 3, 1886—Elias J. Durand. Lancaster—Berg. p. 20. Breeds, Coldwater, 1890—Short, p. 20.

Family **TURDIDAE**. *Thrushes, stone-chats, blue-birds, etc.*

755. **Hylocichla mustelina** (Gmel.) Wood thrush.

Summer resident ; common. May 6—Sept. 20. Migrates by night. Found in city parks, and in woodlands. Nest, usually in low tree or bush, but sometimes 30 feet from ground. May 20—June 15 ; Eggs, 3–4. Beneficial, like all the thrushes.

756. **Hylocichla fuscescens** (Steph.) Wilson's thrush.

Summer resident ; common. May 6—Sept. 10. Migrates by night. Found in copses and woodlands. Nest, on or near the ground, May 20—June 30. Eggs, 4–5.

757. **Hylocichla aliciae** (Baird) Gray-cheeked thrush.

Transient visitant ; fairly common. May and October. According to the Auburn List this species is more common than the olive-backed thrush in Cayuga Co. ; but the writer has found it much less common in Springville, Rochester and Canandaigua.

758a. **Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii** (Cab.) Olive-backed thrush.

Transient visitant ; common. May 8–30 ; Sept. 20—Oct. 15. Migrates by night. Found in shrubbery of dooryards and in deep woods. Nest found in Yates Co., June 13, 1897, by Verdi Burtch.

759b. **Hylocichla aonalaschkae pallasii** (Cab.) Hermit thrush.

Transient visitant; common. Apr. 23—May 8; Sept. 25—Oct. 30. Migrates by night. Found in shrubbery of dooryards as well as in deep forests. Nest found in Yates Co., May 29, 1898, by C. F. Stone.

761. **Merula migratoria** (Linn.) American robin.

Abundant summer resident, rare in winter. March 3—Nov. 20. Migrates by day, usually in scattered companies. Found in dooryards, orchards and groves, feeding mostly in open fields. Nesting site varied, usually in a low tree. Apr. 15—July 5. 2–3 broods ; eggs, 3–5, usually 4. Fond of cherries but mainly beneficial.

766. **Sialia sialis** (Linn.) Bluebird.

Summer resident ; common. Mar. 5—Nov. 20. Migrates by day in small companies or pairs. Found in orchards, pastures and stump-lots. Nest, in a box or hollow tree ; Apr. 15—July 8 ; 2 or 3 broods ; eggs, 4–6. Beneficial.

Passer domesticus (Linn.) English sparrow.

Introduced. Strictly resident. Very abundant. Unworthy of a place among our birds. Gradually crowding out the wren, the martin, and the bluebird. Becoming a scourge to the grain fields and smaller garden fruits.

HYPOTHETICAL LIST.

Inasmuch as this paper is published chiefly for the use of bird students in western New York, it seems advisable to add a list of those species which may possibly be taken in this region. Many of these birds are more liable to be found here than the accidental species which have actually been captured. For example, the black-throated loon, Barrow's golden-eye, Forster's tern, Cory's least bittern, Richardson's owl, purple grackle, Kirtland's warbler and Hudsonian chickadee might more naturally be expected to occur than such birds as the scaled petrel, tropic bird, cinnamon teal and Bullock's oriole.

The authorities for all statements relating to the ranges and accidental records of the hypothetical species are the Auk, the A. O. U. Check-list and Chapman's Hand-book.

9. **Gavia arctica** (Linn.) Black-throated loon.

This species has been taken on Lake Erie and also off Toronto on Lake Ontario.

38. **Stercorarius longicaudus** Vieill. Long-tailed jaeger.

"Northern hemisphere; south in winter to the Gulf of Mexico."

62. **Xema sabinii** (Sab.) Sabine's gull.

"Arctic regions; south in winter to New York and the Great Lakes."

65. **Sterna maxima** Bodd. Royal tern.

"Tropical America; casually northward to Massachusetts and the Great Lakes."

69. **Sterna forsteri** Nutt. Forster's tern.

This species formerly bred on northern shore of Lake Erie and undoubtedly has occurred in this region.

128. **Fregata aquila** Linn. Man-o'-war bird.

Tropical regions; casually northward to Nova Scotia, Ohio and Wisconsin.

(138.) **Nettion crecca** (Linn.) European teal.

"Occasional in eastern North America."

152. **Clangula islandica** (Gmel.) Barrow's golden-eye.

"South in winter to New York." This species has been taken at Lorain, O., and Toronto, Can.

(168.) **Nomonyx dominicus** (Linn.) Masked duck.

Tropical America; accidental in Wisconsin, Lake Champlain and Massachusetts.

169. **Chen hyperborea** (Pall.) Lesser snow goose.
Western N. A.; casually eastward to New England.

169.1. **Chen caerulescens** (Linn.) Blue goose.
Interior N. A.; occasionally eastward to the Atlantic Coast.

173a. **Branta bernicla glaucogastra** (Brehm) White-bellied brant.
Arctic America; southward in winter.

188. **Tantalus loculator** Linn. Wood ibis.
Southern U. S.; casually northward to New York.

191.1. **Ardetta neoxena** Cory. Cory's least bittern.
This species has been taken several times and found breeding at Toronto; therefore it may be looked for in western New York.

200. **Ardea caerulea** Linn. Little blue heron.
Eastern U. S.; casually north to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Labrador.

(217.) **Crex crex** (Linn.) Corn crake.
"Casual in eastern N. A."

226. **Himantopos mexicanus** (Müll.) Black-necked stilt.
Temperate N. A.; rare in the eastern states.

(227.) **Scolopax rusticola** (Linn.) European woodcock.
Occasional in eastern N. A.; has been taken in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

243. **Tringa alpina** Linn. Dunlin.
"Accidental in eastern N. A."

244. **Tringa ferruginea** Brünn. Curlew Sandpiper.
"Occasional in Eastern N. A."

(260.) **Pavoncella pugnax** (Linn.) Ruff.
"Occasional in eastern N. A." Has been taken at Toronto.

277a. **Aegialitis meloda circumcincta** Ridgw. Belted piping plover.
"Mississippi Valley—eastward to Atlantic coast."

278. **Aegialitis nivosa** Cass. Snowy plover.
Western U. S.; has been taken twice at Toronto.

301. **Lagopus lagopus** (Linn.) Willow ptarmigan.
Arctic regions; often straggles southward in winter. Has been taken at Watson, New York; and Whitby, Ontario.

327. **Elanoides forficatus** (Linn.) Swallow-tailed kite.
Interior U. S.; casually to Manitoba, New York and New England.

337b. **Buteo borealis calurus** (Cass.) Western redtail.

Western N. A. Has been taken at St. Thomas and Toronto, Ont.

353. **Falco islandus** Brünn. White gyrfalcon.

Arctic regions; wandering southward to Maine and Long Island.

354. **Falco rusticolus** Linn. Gray gyrfalcon.

Arctic regions; straggling southward in winter.

354a. **Falco rusticolus gyrfalco** (Linn.) Gyrfalcon.

Arctic regions; rarely south in winter to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Long Island.

371. **Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni** (Bonap.) Richardson's owl.

Arctic America; south in winter to northern U. S. Has been taken in western Pa.

378. **Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea** (Bonap.) Burrowing owl.

Western U. S.; accidental in N. Y. and Mass.

393a. **Dryobates villosus leucomelas** (Bodd.) Northern hairy woodpecker.

Northern N. A.; south to northern U. S.

401. **Picoides americanus** Brehm. American three-toed woodpecker.

Northern N. A.; resident in Herkimer and Lewis Cos., N. Y.

443. **Milvulus forficatus** (Gmel.) Scissor-tailed flycatcher.

Accidental in New Jersey, New England, Ontario and Manitoba.

447. **Tyrannus verticalis** Say. Arkansas kingbird.

Western U. S.; accidental in Maine, New Jersey and New York.

475. **Pica pica hudsonica** (Sab.) American magpie.

Indefinitely reported for western N. Y. by De Kay. The nearest recent record, Odessa, Ont.—Auk 15, 274.

484. **Perisoreus canandensis** (Linn.) Canada jay.

A common resident in Herkimer Co., but has not yet been noted in the region included in this list.

497. **Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus** (Bonap.) Yellow-headed blackbird.

Western N. A.; casually east to Mass., Penn., etc. This bird has been reported from Rochester, N. Y., but the record is an error.

511. **Quiscalus quiscula** (Linn.) Purple grackle.

Southern states north to Mass. and the Hudson Valley. Has not yet been reported with certainty from western New York.

527a. **Acanthis hornemannii exilipes** (Coues) Hoary redpoll.
Arctic regions ; southward to northern U. S.

528a. **Acanthis linaria holboellii** (Brehm) Holboell's redpoll.
" South in winter to New York and Massachusetts."

528b. **Acanthis linaria rostrata** (Coues) Greater redpoll.
South in winter to New England and New York. Has been taken at Locust Grove, Lewis Co.

538. **Calcarius ornatus** (Towns.) Chestnut-collared longspur.
Interior N. A.; casually eastward to Massachusetts and Long Island.

552. **Chondestes grammacus** (Say) Lark sparrow.
Interior N. A.; casually east to Massachusetts, Long Island, New Jersey, etc.

597. **Guiraca caerulea** (Linn.) Blue grosbeak.
Southeastern U. S.; casually northward to New England. Mr. Rufus Stanley thinks he has seen it at Elmira, N. Y.

605. **Calamospiza melanocorys** Stejn. Lark bunting.
Western U. S.; casually east to Massachusetts, New York and South Carolina.

607. **Piranga ludoviciana** (Wils.) Louisiana tanager.
Western U. S.; casually east to Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

656. **Dendroica auduboni** (Towns.) Audubon's warbler.
Western U. S.; casual in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

663. **Dendroica dominica** (Linn.) Yellow-throated warbler.
Southern U. S.; casually to New York and Massachusetts.

670. **Dendroica kirtlandi** Baird. Kirtland's warbler.
This bird has been captured in Ohio, and Toronto, Ont.

740. **Parus hudsonicus** Forst. Hudsonian chickadee.
Northern N. A.; this bird is a resident in Herkimer Co. and at Remsen, Oneida Co.

757a. **Turdus aliciae bicknelli** (Ridgw.) Bicknell's thrush.
Mountainous parts of Eastern states. Dr. Merriam has recorded it for Lewis Co.

763. **Hesperocichla naevia** (Gmel.) Varied thrush.
Pacific coast ; accidental in New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

765. **Saxicola oenanthe** (Linn.) Wheatear.
Greenland and Labrador ; straggling southward to Maine, Long Island and Louisiana.

INDEX.

Avocet, American, 6, 27.
Baldpate, 10, 21.
Birds of prey, 33.
Bittern, American, 11, 24.
  Cory's least, 60.
  least, 11, 24.
Blackbird, red-winged, 3, 13, 43.
  rusty, 13, 43.
  yellow-headed, 61.
Bluebill, *see* scaup duck.
Bluebird, 15, 58.
Bobolink, 4, 13, 42.
Bob-white, 12, 31.
Brant, 11, 24.
  black, 11, 24.
  white-bellied, 60.
Buffle-head, 11, 22.
Bunting, indigo, 14, 47.
  lark, 62.
Butterball, *see* buffle-head.

Canvasback, 10, 22.
Cardinal, 14, 47.
Catbird, 4, 15, 55.
Chat, yellow-breasted, 3, 15, 54.

Chickadee, 15, 57.
  Carolina, 6, 57.
  Hudsonian, 62.
Coot, American, 11, 27.
Cormorant, 10, 19.
  double crested, 10, 20.
Cowbird, 13, 43.
Crake, corn, 60.
Crane, sandhill, 6, 25.
  whooping, 6, 25.
Creeper, brown, 3, 15, 56.
Crossbill, American, 13, 44.
  white-winged, 13, 44.
Crow, American, 13, 42.
Cuckoo, black billed, 13, 38.
  yellow-billed, 12, 38.
Curlew, Eskimo, 4, 12, 30.
  Hudsonian, 12, 30.
  long-billed, 12, 30.

Dickcissel, 6, 48.
Diving birds, 16.
Dove, mourning, 12, 33.
Dowitcher, 11, 28.
  long-billed, 11, 28.
Duck, American scaup, 10, 22.
  black, 10, 20.
  harlequin, 6, 22.
  lesser scaup, 10, 22.
  masked, 59.
  ring-necked, 10, 22.
  ruddy, 11, 23.
  wood, 10, 21.
Dunlin, 60.

Eagle, bald, 12, 35.
  golden, 12, 35.
Egret, American, 3, 11, 25.
Eider, American, 11, 22.
  king, 11, 23.

Finch, purple, 13, 44.
Flicker, northern, 13, 39.
Flycatcher, alder, 13, 41.
  crested, 3, 13, 40.
  green-crested, 3, 13, 41.
  least, 13, 41.
  olive-sided, 13, 41.
  scissor-tailed, 61.
  yellow-bellied, 3, 13, 41.

Gadwall, 10, 21.
Gallinule, Florida, 11, 27.
  purple, 6, 26.
Gnatcatcher, blue gray, 3, 4. 15, 57.
Godwit, Hudsonian, 11, 29.
  marbled, 11, 29.
Golden-eye, American, 11, 22.
  Barrow's, 59.
Goldfinch, American, 13, 45.
Goose, American white-fronted, 6, 23.
  blue, 60.
  Canada, 11, 23.
  greater snow, 6, 23.
  lesser snow, 60.
  Hutchins, 11, 23.
Goshawk, American, 12, 34.
Grackle, bronzed, 13, 44.
  purple, 61.
Grebe, Holboell's, 10, 16.
  horned, 10, 16.
  pied-billed, 10, 16.
Grosbeak, blue, 62.
  evening, 13, 44.
  pine, 3, 13, 44.
  rose-breasted, 4, 14, 47.
Grouse, Canadian ruffed, 12, 32.
  ruffed, 3, 12, 32.
Gull, American herring, 10, 18.
  Bonaparte's, 10, 18.
  glaucous, 10, 17.
  great black-backed, 10, 17.
  herring, 10, 17.
  Iceland, 10, 17.
  laughing, 6, 18.
  ring-billed, 10, 18.
  Sabine's, 59.
Gyrfalcon, 61.
  black, 12, 35.
  gray, 61.
  white, 61.

Hawk, American rough-legged, 12, 35.
  American sparrow, 12, 36.
  broad-winged, 12, 35.
  Coopers, 12, 34.
  duck, 12, 35.
  marsh, 12, 34.
  pigeon, 12, 35.
  red-shouldered, 12, 34.
  red tailed, 12, 34.
  sharp-shinned, 12, 34.
  Swainson's 12, 34.
Heron, black-crowned night, 11, 25.
  great blue, 11, 25.
  green, 11, 25.
  little blue, 60.
  snowy, 6, 25.
  yellow-crowned night, 6, 25.
High-hole, *see* flicker.
Hummingbird, ruby-throated, 13, 40.

Ibis, glossy, 3, 11, 24.
  white-faced, glossy, 11, 24.
  wood, 60.

Jaeger, long-tailed, 59.
  parasitic, 10, 17.
  pomarine. 10, 17.

Jay, blue, 13, 42.
  Canada, 61.
Junco, slate-colored, 3, 14, 46

Kildeer, 12, 31.
Kingbird, 13, 40.
  Arkansas, 61.
Kingfisher, belted, 13, 38.
Kinglet, golden-crowned, 15, 57.
  ruby-crowned, 3, 15, 57.
Kite, swallow-tailed, 60.
Kittiwake, 4, 10, 17.
Knot, 11, 28.

Lark, horned, 13, 42.
  prairie, horned, 13, 42.
Longspur, chestnut-collared, 62.
  Lapland, 13, 45.
Loon, 10, 16.
  black-throated, 59.
  red-throated, 10, 16.

Magpie, American, 6, 61.
Mallard, 4, 10, 20.
Man o-war bird, 59.
Martin, purple, 14, 48.
Meadowlark, 4, 13, 43.
Merganser, American, 3,10,20.
  hooded, 10, 20.
  red-breasted, 10, 20.
Mockingbird, 15, 55.
Mud-hen, *see* gallinule and coot.
Murre, Brünnich's, 10, 16.

Nighthawk, 13, 40.
Nuthatch, brown-headed, 15, 57.
  red-breasted, 3, 15, 57.
  white-breasted, 15, 57.

Old-squaw, 11, 22.
Oriole, Baltimore, 13, 43.
  Bullock's, 4, 6, 13, 43.
  orchard, 3, 13, 43.
Osprey, American, 12, 36.
Oven-bird, 15, 54.
Owl, American barn, 12, 36.
  American hawk, 12, 37.
  American long-eared, 12, 36.
  barred, 12, 36.
  burrowing, 61.
  great gray, 12, 37.
  great horned, 3, 12, 37.
  Richardson's, 61.
  saw-whet, 12, 37.
  screech, 12, 37.
  short-eared, 12, 36.
  snowy, 4, 12, 37.

Paroquet, Carolina, 37.
Partridge, *see* ruffed grouse.
Pelican, American white, 10, 20.
Perching birds, 40.
Petrel, black-capped, 10, 19.
  scaled, 10, 19.
  Wilson's, 10, 19.
Pewee, wood, 3, 13, 41.
Phalarope, northern, 11, 27.
  red, 11, 27.
  Wilson's, 11, 27.
Pheasant, Mongolian, 15, 32.
Phoebe, 13, 41.

Pigeon, passenger, 12, 32.
Pintail, 10, 21.
Pipit, American, 15, 55.
Plover, American golden, 3, 12, 31.
belted piping, 60.
black bellied, 12, 31.
piping, 12, 31.
semipalmated, 12, 31.
snowy, 60.
Wilson's, 12, 31.
Ptarmigan, willow, 60.

Quail, *see* bob-white.

Rail, black, 11, 26.
clapper, 6, 26.
king, 3, 11, 26.
Virginia, 11, 26.
yellow, 11, 26.
Raven, northern, 13, 42.
Redhead, 10, 21.
Redpoll, 4, 13, 45.
greater, 62.
hoary, 62.
Holboell's, 62.
Redstart, American, 15, 55.
Radtail, western, 61.
Robin, American, 4, 5, 15, 58.
Ruff, 60.

Sanderling, 11, 29.
Sandpiper, Baird's, 11, 29.
Bartramian, 12, 30.
buff-breasted, 12, 30.
curlew, 60.
least, 11, 29.
pectoral, 11, 28.
purple, 11, 28.
red-backed, 11, 29.
semipalmated, 11, 29.
solitary, 12, 30.
spotted, 12, 30.
stilt, 11, 28.
western, 11, 29.
white-rumped, 11, 28.
Sapsucker, yellow-bellied, 13, 39.
Scoter, American, 11, 23,
surf, 11, 23.
white-winged, 11, 23.
Shore birds, 27.
Shoveller, 10, 21.
Shrike, loggerhead, 4, 14, 49.
northern, 14, 49.
white-rumped, 14, 50.
Siskin, pine, 13, 45.
Skimmer, black, 4, 10, 19.
Skua, 10, 17.
Snipe, Wilson's, 3, 11, 28.
Snowflake, 3, 13, 45.
Sora, 11, 26.
Sparrow, Acadian sharp-tailed, 14, 46.
chipping, 14, 46.
English, 15, 58.
field, 14, 46.
fox, 14, 47.
Sparrow, grasshopper, 13, 45.
Henslow's, 14, 46.
house, *see* sparrow, English.
lark, 62.
Leconte's, 14, 46.
Lincoln's, 14, 47.
Nelson's, 14, 45.
Savanna, 4, 13, 46.
song, 4, 14, 47.
swamp, 14, 47.
tree, 3, 14, 46.
vesper, 3, 13, 45.
white-crowned, 14, 46.
white-throated, 14, 46.
Stilt, black-necked, 60.
Swallow, bank, 14, 49.
barn, 14, 48.
cliff, 14, 48.
rough-winged, 3, 14, 49.
tree, 14, 48.
Swan, trumpeter, 6, 24.
whistling, 4, 11, 24.
Swift, chimney, 13, 40.
Swimmers, lamellirostral, 20.
long-winged, 17.
totipalmate, 19.
tube-nosed, 19.
Tanager, Louisiana, 62.
scarlet, 3, 4, 14, 48.
summer, 3, 6, 48.
Teal, blue-winged, 3, 10, 21.
cinnamon, 4, 6, 10, 21.
European, 59.
green-winged, 10, 21.
Tern, arctic, 6, 18.
black, 10, 19.
Caspian, 10, 18.
common, 10, 18.
Forster's, 59.
least, 10, 18.
roseate, 10, 18.
royal, 59.
sooty, 10, 18.
Thrasher, brown, 15, 56.
Thrush, Bicknell's, 62.
gray-cheeked, 15, 58.
hermit, 3, 15, 58.
olive-backed, 3, 15, 58.
varied, 62.
Wilson's, 15, 58.
wood, 15, 58.
Titmouse, tufted, 15, 57.
Towhee, 14, 47.
Tropic bird, yellow-billed, 4, 10, 19.
Turkey, wild, 32.
Turnstone, 12, 31.
Vireo, blue-headed, 14, 50.
Philadelphia, 14, 50.
plumbeous, 14, 50.
red-eyed, 14, 50.
warbling, 14, 50.
white-eyed, 14, 50.
yellow-throated, 14, 50.
Vulture, black, 12, 33.
turkey, 12, 33.
Warbler, Audubon's, 62.
bay-breasted, 15, 53.
black and white, 14, 51.
Blackburnian, 3, 15. 53.
black poll, 15, 53.
black-throated blue, 3, 14, 52.
black-throated green, 15, 53.
blue-winged, 14, 51.
Canadian, 3, 15, 55.
Cape May, 14, 52.
cerulean, 3, 15, 52.
chestnut-sided, 15, 52.
Connecticut, 15, 54.
golden-winged, 14, 51,
hooded, 3, 15, 55.
Kentucky, 15, 54.
Kirtland's, 62.
magnolia, 3, 14, 52.
mourning, 3, 15, 54.
myrtle, 3, 14, 52.
Nashville, 14, 51.
northern parula, 14, 52.
orange-crowned, 14, 51.
palm, 15, 53.
pine, 15, 53.
prairie, 15, 53.
prothonotary, 6, 51.
Tennessee, 14, 51.
Wilson's, 15, 55.
worm-eating, 3, 14, 51.
yellow, 3, 14, 52.
yellow palm, 15, 53.
yellow-throated, 62.
Water-thrush, 15, 54.
Louisiana, 3, 15, 54.
Waxwing, Bohemian, 14, 49.
cedar, 14, 49.
Wheatear, 62.
Whip-poor-will, 13, 40.
Whistler, *see* golden-eye.
Widgeon, 10, 21.
Willet, 12, 30.
Wood warblers, 51.
Woodcock, American, 11, 27.
European, 60.
Woodpecker, American, three-toed, 61.
arctic three-toed, 13, 38.
downy, 3, 13, 38.
hairy, 13, 38.
northern hairy, 61.
northern pileated, 13, 39.
red-bellied, 3, 13, 39.
red-headed, 13, 39.
Wren, Carolina, 3, 15, 56.
house, 15, 56.
long-billed marsh, 5, 15, 56.
short-billed marsh, 15, 56.
winter, 3, 15, 56.
Yellow-legs, 12, 29.
greater, 11, 29.
Yellow-throat, Maryland, 15, 54.